FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ROMANIAN ADDRESSES GENEVA DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

AU101538 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1518 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Geneva (AGERPRES) 10/8/1984 -- Taking the floor during the debates of the disarmament conference in Geneva, the Romanian delegation set forth Romania's, President Nicolae Ceausescu's proposals and initiatives for world peace and disarmament. It was stressed that, according to the Romanian head of state's outlook, the fundamental problem of our days is to do everything possible to cease the arms race, achieve disarmament, nuclear in the first place, safeguard peace and people's foremost right to peace and life.

Emphasis was placed on President Nicolae Ceausescu's concrete initiatives and proposals regarding the elimination of medium-range nuclear weapons from Europe, nuclear disarmament in Europe and throughout the world, the creation of nuclear-free zones in the Balkans and in other parts of the world.

Reference was also made to the initiatives Romania advanced to the U.N. relating to the prevention of rise in military expenditure, the use of the funds saved by reducing military budgets for the socioeconomic development of all states, developing ones in particular.

Pole Presents Proposals

LD101233 Warsaw PAP in English 1100 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Geneva, August 9 [date as received] -- At a plenary meeting of the summer session of the disarmament conference here, leader of the Polish delegation Ambassador Stanislaw Turbanski today produced a document -- on behalf of the delegations from the socialist countries -- which deals with the structure and activities of a consultative committee -- the main organ to be appointed by virtue of the to-be convention on the chemical weapons ban--in order to achieve better functioning and observance of decisions by state-parties to the convention.

While discussing the proposals carried by the document, Ambassador Turbanski laid particular stress on their significance as a constructive contribution of the delegations from the socialist countries to perfectioning the concept of the consultative committee, primarily by having consented to the suggestions made by individual delegations and meeting half-way various western proposals related to this issue, in the spirit of cooperation and mutual understanding.

Expectedly, the document will initiate a constructive debate at the nearest meetings of the working groups of the committee for the ban on chemical weapons, established by the disarmament conference.

REAGAN GAFFE DRAWS ATTENTION, CRITICISM

AU141247 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] The new gaffe made by President Reagan has become a major subject of the news agencies. We have already reported that before his weekly radio speech, thinking that the microphones were not yet on, President Reagan said the following: I am glad to announce that I have just signed a law that outlaws the Soviet Union forever. Within 5 minutes we will begin bombing. The joke was written down by journalists attending and has become a true political scandal.

Walter Mondale, presidential candidate of the Democratic Party, stated that most people cannot exactly accept the words as a joke. The concern voiced by Mondale and the public is fully justified, as the short history of Reagan's presidency is sufficient to prove that (? his jokes sometimes turn into reality).

POLITBURO NOTES ZHIVKOV-CEAUSESCU MEETING RESULTS

AU141732 Sofia BTA in English 1633 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Sofia, August 14 (BTA) -- The Politburo of the CC of the BCP makes a high assessment to the July 29 meeting between Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, and Mr Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and president of Romania.

The Politburo noted with satisfaction that this meeting, too, which proceeded in the atmosphere of the traditional fraternal Bulgaro-Romanian relations, was a contribution to the further all-round development of the friendship and cooperation between the two parties, countries and peoples, to the consolidation of the socialist community, of peace and socialism in the world.

Expressing satisfaction with the successful fulfilment of the summit accords, the BCP CC Politburo gave the respective instructions to the relevant bodies and organisations in view of carrying through the tasks set at the recent meeting of the top party and state leaders of Bulgaria and Romania.

STANISHEV MEETS PALESTINIAN CP POLITBURO MEMBER

AU061910 Sofia BTA in English 1839 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] Sofia, August 6 (BTA) -- Today Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP, met Mr Suleyman Najib, member of the Politburo of the Palestine Communist Party who is paying a brief visit here.

During the meeting special importance was attached to the explosion-prone situation in the Middle East, created through the fault of the aggressive policies of the USA and Israeli. The recent proposals of the Soviet Union offering a comprehensive and real programme for all-round and just settling of the Middle East conflict were highly esteemed. It was emphasized that in the present complicated situation in the Middle East a further consolidation of the unity of action among all progressive, democratic and patriotic forces in the Arab world was needed in the struggle against the U.S. imperialism and the Israeli expansionism. Support was expressed for the recent agreement among the various detachments of the Palestine resistance as a real basis to restore the unity in the ranks of the PLO -- the sole legitimate representative of the Palestine people.

Mr Suleyman Najib expressed cordial thanks to the BCP and the entire Bulgarian people for the steady backing to the struggle of the Palestinian people in restoring their legitimate rights, including the right to setting up their independent state on Palestinian land.

OFFICIALS RECEIVE BRITISH LABOR PARTY LEADER

AU131648 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] On 13 August, Comrades Milko Balev and Dimitur Stanishev met James Mortimer, general secretary of the British Labor Party, who is vacationing in Bulgaria together with his wife Patricia Mortimer, Labor Party activist.

During the talk, the sides exchanged information on their parties' activities as well as opinions on topical international issues, particularly the struggle for peace, detente, and disarmament. The guest was briefed on the problems and tasks solved by the BCP in implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and the BCP National Conference, as well as on the consistent and peace-loving policy of Bulgaria in the Balkans, Europe, and the world.

For his part, the general secretary of the British Labor Party discussed the situation of the British workers and labor movement, and the development of the antiwar movement in Great Britain, and imparted his impressions of the achievements of socialist Bulgaria.

The mutual willingness to strengthen contacts in the name of the struggle for peace and against the danger of war, in the interest of the friendship between the peoples of Bulgaria and Great Britain, and the fruitful cooperation between the two countries was confirmed.

PETUR TANCHEV MEETS FDP'S DIEKE, OPENS TALKS

AU140643 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 10 Aug 84 p 8

[Text] Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian National Union [BZNS] Permanent Board, received Gerold Dieke, secretary on international and ideological questions of the (FDP) of the FRG, who is visiting Bulgaria at the invitation of the BZNS Permanent Board.

The joint desire of the BZNS and FDP to expand their mutual relations was stressed during the talk; it was added that this is in the broader interest of further expanding cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the FRG.

In exchanging opinions on the questions of peace and security on our continent, it was stressed that the present, complicated international situation demands a well-intentioned, honest, and open dialogue between East and West as the only sensible alternative to the growing threat of nuclear war.

Gerold Dieke stressed the contribution made by the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the consolidation of an atmosphere of understanding and friendly good-neighborly relations in the Balkans, pointed out the importance of the proposal submitted by Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on the establishment of a nuclear-free zone on our peninsula.

LEADERS WELCOME NETHERLANDS LABOR PARTY HEAD

Greeted by Balev, Stanishev

AU131933 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] At the invitation of the BCP Central Committee, a delegation of the Netherlands Labor Party led by its chairman, Max van den Berg arrived on 13 August on a short working visit.

At Varna airport the delegation was greeted by Comrades Milko Balev and Dimitur Stanishev.

Received by Zhivkov

AU141858 Sofia BTA in English 1826 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Varna, August 14 (BTA) -- Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, received Mr Max van den Berg, chairman of Holland's Partij van de Arbeid (PvdA), and Mr Wim van Velzen, the party's secretary, who are paying a brief visit here at the invitation of the CC of the BCP.

Views were exchanged on the home and foreign activities of the two parties, on topical problems of the international situation and on the development of relations between Bulgaria and the Netherlands.

Special importance was attached to the issues of peace, disarmament and security.

SOVIET SHIPS ARRIVE IN VARNA TO JOIN CELEBRATION

AU140655 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 11 Aug 84 pp 1, 3

[First Rank Captain Yani Poptomov "special report" from Varna on the arrival of a Soviet Navy detachment on 10 August to celebrate Bulgarian Navy Day]

[Text] The ships of our brothers in class and arms from the USSR Red Banner Black Sea Fleet entered the Bay of Varna on 10 August. After being welcomed on the high sea by Rear Admiral Stefan Damyanov and a group of Navy officers, the salute of nations of 21 artillery salvos was fired on board the Soviet flagship. Our shore battery responded with the same salute. Entering the port of Varna, the Soviet ships were festively greeted by the Bulgarian crews lined up on the decks of Bulgarian ships. The Soviet military ships Kerch and Krasniy Kavkaz arrived on an official, friendly visit to our country at the invitation of Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense.

A solemn welcoming march was played. Admiral Aleksey Kalinin, commander in chief of the Red Banner Black Sea Fleet, Vice Admiral Rudolf Likhvonin, chief of the Political Administration of the Red Banner Black Sea Fleet, and the officials accompanying them stepped ashore. At the Varna port they were festively and cordially greeted by Ilya Georgiev, first secretary of the Varna City People's Council Executive Committee, as well as by Officer Bayu Baev and officers of the Bulgarian Navy.

Vice Admiral Fedor Saveliev, representative of the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces in Bulgaria, was also among those present.

An honorary detachment composed of cadets from the Nikola Vaptsarov Naval Academy presented arms at the dock. The national anthems of both countries were played by a military band.

The commander in chief of the Red Banner Black Sea Fleet and the officials accompanying him visited Engineer Khristo Toshkov, chairman of the Varna Municipal People's Council Executive Committee, who cordially welcomed the dear guests and told them of the successes of the Varna working people in implemeting the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and of the National BCP Conference.

Admiral Vasil Uanakiev, commander in chief of the Bulgarian Navy, very cordially greeted Admiral Kalinin and the officials accompanying him. The visit proceeded in a very friendly atmosphere.

Admiral Yanakiev cordially welcomed the representatives of the glorious Soviet Navy and wished them a pleasant stay in Varna. He expressed the joy of all Navy personnel that we once again have the opportunity to celebrate the Bulgarian Navy day together. Admiral Aleksey Kalinin expressed gratitude for the cordial hospitality and for the invitation to visit our country. Both commanders expressed their confidence that the present official visit will contribute to the further development and consolidation of friendship between the Bulgarian and Soviet Navies, as well as between the Bulgarian and Soviet peoples. Leonid Grekov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to Bulgaria, together with Nukh Bergezov, USSR consul general in Varna, visited the flagship Kerch.

Admiral Vasil Yanakiev and Engineer Khristo Toshkov, chairman of the Varna City People's Council Executive Committee, paid a reciprocal visit to the commander in chief of the USSR Red Banner Black Sea Fleet.

In the afternoon, Admiral Aleksey Kalinin gave a press conference on board the Kerch at which journalists from the Sofia and Varna dailies and from radio and television were present. Yuriy Kuteynikov, consul general at the USSR Consulate General in Varna, attended the press conference as well. After briefing the journalists on the successes of the Soviet people in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, Admiral Kalinin dwelled on the successes of the Red Banner Black Sea Fleet and on the contribution of the Black Sea Fleet and the Bulgarian Black Sea Navy to the consolidation of the Warsaw Pact member-countries defense power. He described the successes with which the sailors of the Black Sea Fleet will celebrate the 40th anniversary of victory over fascist Germany. Admiral Aleksey Kalinin answered journalists' questions in detail.

At 1600 Bulgarian time, the official party drove to Varna park where the monument of Bulgarian-Soviet friendship stands. Admiral Kalinin and Vice Admiral Likhvonin laid wreaths at the monument. After the ceremony, they inspected the new sports premises of the "Black Sea" stadium.

The first day of the visit paid to our country by the dear Soviet guests ended with an official dinner given by Admiral Vasil Yanakiev, commander in chief of the Bulgarian Navy.

DZHUROV SPEAKS ON NAVY DAY, HAILS ACHIEVEMENTS

AU141633 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 13 Aug 84 pp 1-2

[Speech delivered by Army General Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, at the naval parade held in Varna on 12 August to mark Bulgarian Navy Day]

[Text] Comrade sailors, petty officers, and officers, comrade admirals and generals, dear guests from the USSR Black Sea Fleet, citizens and guests of Varna:

It is with great pleasure that I have accepted the pleasant task of conveying the most sincere congratulations to you on behalf of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, personally, as well as on behalf of the Ministry of Defense leadership and on my own behalf. I most cordially greet the sailors, petty officers, officers and admirals of the Navy on the occasion of Bulgarian Navy Day, and I wish them even greater, new successes in strengthening the Navy's combat readiness and fighting capacity.

Comrades, within less than a month our people will celebrate the remarkable 40th anniversary of the victory of the 9 September 1944 socialist revolution. In honor of this bright holiday, the working people in Bulgaria are engaging in vast and intensive activities to implement the projects mapped out by the party in order to implement the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and the BCP National Conference. The 40 years that have elapsed since the revolution have been filled with thorough revolutionary changes, great dyamic strength, and creative spirit. This has actually been the most fruitful and creative period in the 13-century history of our motherland, an unprecedented period with regard to the scope of construction and the thoroughness of the sociopolitical and intellectual transformations of our society. Within just 40 years, socialist Bulgaria has become a prosperous country; a strong and flourishing state endowed with modern industry and a highly productive agricultural sector, an advanced level of material and intellectual culture, a proud and happy people, loyal friends and powerful allies, and great international prestige.

These historical achievements are the results of selfless labor accomplished by the people, the BCP's April plenum policy, the policy conducted by the party's Central Committee headed by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, and of the pure and sacred Bulgarian-Soviet friendship.

Bulgarian Navy Day is a great holiday not only for the sailors, but for all Bulgarian people. This year the holiday has become an impressive demonstration of the friendship between two fraternal navies -- the Bulgarian and Soviet Navies. It is a particular pleasure for me to greet from this rostrum once more, in the most cordial fashion, Admiral Aleksey Mikhaylovich Kalinin, who is heading the delegation of the Soviet Black Sea Fleet, and all members of this delegation.

The revolutionary history of our Navy is closely linked to the history of the heroic struggles waged by the BCP and the Bulgarian people. Infinite loyalty to the party cause is a sacred tradition of our sailors. A great number of revolutionaries have grown up and been trained in the Navy; they were patriots and internationalists who devoted their strength and youth, and many of them even their lives, to the struggle against capitalism and fascism, for the working people's freedom and happiness.

As a cherished offspring of the 9 September socialist revolution, established under the leadership of the BCP and developing thanks to the party's all-round care and the selfless assistance of the Soviet Union and its powerful fleet, our Bulgarian Navy has itself become a powerful fleet equipped with modern weapons and endowed with splendid commanding and political cadres.

During the present year of jubilee, the Bulgarian Navy personnel have achieved great results in the struggle to improve the quality of military training. In joint exercises and voyages with the allied navies in the Black Sea, the ships and groups of units of our Navy have demonstrated their excellent state of training and preparation. We are convinced that the Bulgarian Navy will fulfill every task connected with the defense of our socialist motherland, as well as its international duty regarding the defense of the socialist community. We are convinced that our ships are heading along a correct, militant path mapped out by the glorious BCP.

Esteemed comrades, this year we are celebrating Bulgarian Navy Day in a tense and complicated military-political situation. The aggressive policy of imperialism, above all the U.S. Administration, and its intensified military preparations seriously jeopardize peace on our planet and the peoples' socialist achievements. The most warmongering circles of imperialism are trying to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union enabling them to dictate their will upon the peoples.

The peace-loving public is particularly concerned about the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles on the territories of several West European countries, the development of ever-increasing numbers of new programs for the production of nuclear and conventional weapons, and the plans and actions of the United States in connection with the militarization of outer space.

In these circumstances, the Warsaw Pact countries are forced to adopt reciprocal measures so that the existing military-strategic balance may not be disrupted. In this connection, I would like to recall the following statement made by Comrade Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee: "We will not tolerate disruption of the existing military balance. Let no one have even the least doubt that we will take care in the future to consolidate our country's defense power so that we will have the means to cool the hot heads of the warmongering adventurers."

The complicated and extremely tense present-day military-political situation forces the armed forces of the Warsaw Pact countries, including the Bulgarian People's Army and Navy, to be vigilant and to maintain a high level of combat readiness so that if necessary they may accomplish their patriotic and international duties.

Glory to the BCP -- the creator and leader of the Bulgarian People's Army and Navy!

May the combat alliance between the armies and navies of the Warsaw pact countries strengthen!

Long live and prosper our socialist motherland -- the People's Republic of Bulgaria!

REACTION TO REAGAN BOMBING JOKE IN U.S., UK, FRG

LD141921 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] The so called joking of U.S. President Ronald Reagan about unleashing a nuclear war against the USSR evoked a storm of indignation and outstanding embarassment throughout the whole world.

Our correspondents Michal Stasz in New York, Karel Stary in London and Petr Nemec in Bonn describe reaction in the United States, Great Britain and the FRG:

[Begin recording] [Stasz] It started inconspicuously. Some dailies mentioned yesterday that Reagan made some comments prior to his regular agitation speech, which the papers compared to black humor. The radio and television stations decided to keep quiet about the matter because, allegedly, Reagan's words were not meant for the general public. Only last night CBS decided to interrupt the silence and broadcasted the following recording:

[Reagan in English] My fellow Americans, I am pleased to tell you today that I have signed legislation that would outlaw Russia forever. We begin bombing in 5 minutes.

[Stasz] U.S. President Ronald Reagan, campaigning for reelection in November, in an alleged voice test before recording a speech, said: [translation of Reagan's remarks]

The President and his staff at first refused to comment on the affair and hoped that it would be forgotten in the whirl of the Olympic Games nationalistic fever. This has not happened, and the criticism broke out in full strength. Even more serious was the fact that the U.S. dailies sharply attacked this manner of joking. THE NEW YORK TIMES called him eager for war, THE WASHINGTON POST described it as sad. A right-wing daily, USA TODAY, which usually supports Reagan and his policy, buried the news in the inside pages. At the same time, however, it published a list of Reagan's previous public mistakes, the frequent rudeness of which was presented by his staff as the product of the President's joviality or fatigue.

The Democratic presidential nominee, Mondale and his running mate, Geraldine Ferraro, dismissed such out-of-place jokes.

One week before the Republican Party convention, doubts are arising as to whether a man who makes such dangerous jokes is fit to take on the highest office in the United States and what consequences his dissoluteness can have for the world.

[Stary] Campaign For Nuclear Disarmament General Secretary Bruce Kent said that Reagan's comment on beginning an attack against the USSR provides a freezing insight into his subconscious. He went on to say that this is unbelievable rudeness, coming only a few days after the world recalled the nuclear bombing in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and added that this would only reinforce the doubts about how serious the U.S. President is in his declarations about his willingness to disarm.

Labour Member of Parliament David Winnick said that the British people are indignant when someone whose finger is on the nuclear trigger can make such comments.

The MORNING STAR mentions the comment of the U.S. President under the headline: Chilling Joke-Reagan Gives the Game Away, and says that his advisers were surprised by the President's comments.

THE TIMES says in a short article on the inside pages that the Democratic presidential nominee, Walter Mondale, often describes President Reagan as a warmonger, but that it is unlikely that he would use the words about the bombing of the USSR as a part of his election campaign.

THE GUARDIAN says that it was Reagan's instinctive anticommunism and black humor that got him into another unpleasant incident, and that the White House is now trying to calm the unfavorable reaction created throughout the world as a result of the hostile anti-Soviet comment. THE GUARDIAN goes on to say that this is not the first time that the President has done something like this.

The DAILY MIRROR carries a cartoon in which U.S. missiles are seen falling on the USSR while Reagan sends a telegram saying that it is a joke and he does not really mean it.

[Nemec] The spokesman for the Social Democratic [words indistinct] described Reagan's comment as revealing [words indistinct] Reagan's anticommunism and anti-Sovietism, says [words indistinct] is even more dangerous than the individual arms programs of the U.S. President, because it prevents rational and constructive relations between the United States and the USSR.

The Green faction in the Bundestag described Reagan's joking as perverse and linked it with [passage indistinct]. [end recording]

Comment 'Highly Deplored'

LD141819 Prague International Service in English 1730 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] At last one of President Reagan's jokes has gone sour and shocked not only his fellow Americans, but also the rest of the world. Listen now to this comment, written by Radio Prague's Vaclav Kvasnicka:

President Reagan loves acting and maybe even funny jokes, but what he did last Saturday just before the actual beginning of his traditional radio broadcast from Santa Barbara, California, really did carry things a bit too far. He said into the microphone: My fellow Americans, I am pleased to tell you I have just signed legislation which outlaws Russia forever. The bombing begins in 5 minutes.

Of course, with the media being who they are, two broadcasting stations didn't waste time and quickly sent that bit on the air. The President's people in Santa Barbara hurried to explain that he had just been doing a voice test to enable local reporters to adjust their equipment. Ironically though, that statement was ample illustration of the way the President thinks. It is to be highly deplored that these words should be uttered by the leader of the United States at a time when Soviet-American relations couldn't be worse and when the world fears that Washington actually knows no limits to its anti-Soviet and antisocialist hatred.

But this is not the first example of President Reagan's bad taste in jokes. In 1982 he made a series of poor jokes about Poland, so poor in fact that he had to be cautioned by some of his closest aides. Now Democratic presidential candidate Walter Mondale stepped in. He told a press conference Sunday that he did not think the President's statement was very funny, and I quote: The President has to be very, very careful with his words so that they all communicate what he wants to communicate. End quote. That's what Mr Mondale said.

But it seems this President will take no advice over his profound anti-Sovietism, which has long been his official policy.

The world has not yet forgotten how he meant business and was not joking at all when he labelled the Soviet Union as the empire of evil which had better be wiped out for good, and when he described the victory of socialism in Russia as history's gravest error which must be put right.

Following all this, President Reagan's radio joke on Saturday demonstrated quite well just what lies behind America's avowed readiness for sincere dialogue with Moscow, and as a side effect observers agree that a joke of this magnitude might set the President dangerously back in his election campaign.

RUDE PRAVO EDITORIAL EXAMINES FRG REVANCHISM

LD130940 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0700 GMT 13 Aug 84

[From the Czech press review]

[Text] The RUDE PRAVO editorial headlined "The Security of Europe Is at Stake" concerns the growing revanchist tendencies in the FRG. It says despite the peace rhetoric, the further deployment of American nuclear missiles and their being put in a state of combat readiness continue at a feverish pace in West Europe. It is not fortuitous that American attempts to achieve military superiority are receiving unreserved support from Bonn, above all, where revanchism has been markedly galvanized, and and is also receiving support from some government quarters. Leading American representatives are even trying to encourage and revive these revanchist sentiments. U.S. Secretary of State Schultz declared at the Stockholm conference, surely not accidently, that the division of Europe that took place in Yalta in 1945 cannot be recognized.

Of course, Federal representative have their own notions about the so-called overcoming of the division of Europe. Interior Minister Zimmermann said before the Bavarian branch of the so called Expellees' Association that tendencies to restrict the German question to the FRG and the GDR and to simultaneously omit the East German territories beyond the Oder and Neissa line -- that is, the territories of the PPR, -- will not manifest themselves in the new Federal Government. Other representatives of the FRG, including Chancellor Kohl, have not missed a single opportunity recently to attempt to prove that the so-called German question remains open from both the political and legal viewpoints. They are thus coining theses whose danger and lack of realism have been proven by history. West German politicians are attempting to disguise this policy of theirs toward the GDR and to conceal it in a smokescreen of demagogic words about so-called national unity, overcoming the division of Europe, and thus the division of Germany, and even about some kind of partnership and common interests of the FRG and GDR on the issue of security.

What kind of security can it be when the Federal Government has consciously agreed to turn its territory into launch pads for first-strike muclear weapons targeted on the GDR and other countries?

In the political jargon of West German politicians theses are more and more frequently appearing which state that in order to overcome the division of German, one has to first overcome the division of Europe. However, what is involved is not overcoming the division in the sense of a mutual dissolution of the opposing blocs or at least their military organizations, the establishment of confidence based on peaceful cooperation in an atmosphere of equality and equal security, nor the replacement of the policy of confrontation with good-neighborliness and mutually advantageous cooperation of states with different social systems as proposed by the socialist countries.

However, all realistic thinking politicians realize that this constitutes the only true path leading to the strengthening of security and the development of peaceful relations among European states, the RUDE PRAVO editorial emphasizes.

U.S. ATTEMPTS TO DISRUPT AUSTRIAN NEUTRALITY

AU132201 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 10 Aug 84 p 7

[Bedrich Zagar commentary in the "Word on Events" column: "The Mainstays Are Independence and Neutrality"]

[Text] Recently the active U.S. attempts to disrupt Austria's neutrality and to put that country on the path of confrontation with the Soviet Union have become the subject of critical aritcles in the Austrian press and other countries. The most recent statement on this issue was by Franz Muhri, chairman of the Communist Party of Austria. In the daily VOLKSSTIMME, he stated that this kind of policy threatens the country's lasting neutrality and independence and represents gross interference in its internal affairs. First, it was interference in Austrian trade, and then in the issues of Austria's defense through attempts to foist American fighter planes on it. Franz Muhri unambiguously rejected any and all "new interpretations" of the armament of the Austrian Army regardless of whether they concern planes or missiles.

Recently, the Reagan government has particularly concentrated on Austria, where the government has affirmed its loyality to the policy of lasting neutrality. The Austrian Government has condemned the U.S. policy in Central America, criticized American plans for the militarization of space, and spoken out in favor of expanding relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. These stances have irritated the White House, which has begun to exert concentrated pressure on Vienna. This was indicated by such U.S. visitors as William Clark, secretary of the interior and former adviser to President Reagan; Donald Regan, secretary of the treasury; and Jeane Kirkpatrick, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations.

When these visits seemed to produce no change in Austria's foreign policy, the United States began resorting to provocative articles in U.S. newspapers. THE WALL STREET JOURNAL attacked Austria, accusing it of selling U.S. technology to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Offiical Austrian representatives rejected such attacks and again stressed that Austria is not violating any trade agreements, declaring that the Austrian Government alone will decide whom it will buy and sell goods to. After that, THE WASHINGTON POST resorted to a cheap trick, stating that since Austria intends to buy arms in the Soviet Union, it should also buy U.S. interceptors. Of course, this referred to the American planes Washington wants to foist on the "Austrian Air Defense."

These maneuvers evoked justified resistance in Austria because of their objective: To drag the Austrian Government under the influence of Washington's foreign policy, and Washington's plans for Austrian neutrality are well known. It would like to make use of the Austrian Government for the benefit of U.S. interests in the same way it is using a sector of the Austrian mass information and propaganda media.

Austria's experience confirms that the reactionary circles' endeavors to restrict economic contacts with the socialist countries do not benefit the Austrian people. In fact, they contradict the stipulations of the Helsinki Conference Final Act.

The experience gained during postwar development also testifies to the fact that the principles of the State Treaty of 1955 on the creation of an independent and democratic Austria, as well as the policy of lasting neutrality that was decided on by the Austrian Parliament, are the mainstays that Austria can rely on and consistently adhere to. Independence and neutrality are helping Austria protect its national interests, and, last but not least, are providing it with the possibility of playing a significant role in ensuring stability and peace in Europe.

HUSAK RECEIVES USSR AMBASSADOR LOMAKIN

LD141546 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and president of the Republic, received Soviet Ambassador to the CSSR Viktor Lomakin in Prague today. They discussed some aspects of Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation.

CPCZ INDUSTRY GROUPS RESIST MANAGERS' LOW GOALS

AU132149 [Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 10 August on page 3 carries a 1,500-word article by Frantisek Zdobina entitled "Returned Three Times." The article deals with a "conflict" that has arisen in the V. I. Lenin Plants Concern Enterprise -- a major industrial concern employing 35,000 people in Plzen alone -- between the director, Engineer Vaclav Pelnar, and the CPCZ Enterprise Committee. The conflict concerns the draft plan for 1985.

According to Zdobina, the draft plan originally drawn up by the enterprise management was "miles apart from the directive of higher economic bodies," falling Kcs567 million short of the directive in the plan of labor-added value and Kcs571 million in planned profits. The CPCZ Enterprise Committee therefore turned down the draft plan, pointing out its inconsistency with the resolution of the 10th session of the CPCZ Central Committee, which called for "tightening the tasks of the directive in preparing the plan for the last year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan."

Zdobina commends the "principled" attitude of the CPCZ organization in the enterprise and accuses management of "attempting to win the lowest possible tasks for themselves so that they could exceed them and cover themselves with glory." He continues: "Discussions about speculation are difficult because no one keeps any records of cautiousness, tactical ploys, cunning, and the concealing of reserves beyond their absolutely necessary level. However, these phenomena do exist and analyses confirm them. They are a manifestation of a discrepancy between the most mature forms of collectivist social relations, which in our case are defended by the CPCZ Enterprise Committee, and that which is outdated, belongs to the past, and ceases to correspond to changing conditions and new taks, that which we describe as the superincumbence of lower over higher interests."

Zdobina goes on to say that even the second and third drafts of the plan put forward by the enterprise management "did not pass" in the CPCZ Enterprise Committee because they still "did not tally" with the higher bodies' directive. He quotes Jaroslav Skocil, secretary of the CPCZ Enterprise Committee, who justifies the party organization's position: "The CPCZ Central Committee more than once criticized those party organizations which, instead of implementing party policy, go over to the positions of the directors and defend group interests at the expense of higher, all-social interests. No, we are not being hard-hearted, but principled. We base our adherence to principles on the knowledge of resolutions of the CPCZ Central Committee, on the resolutions of West Bohemian CPCZ bodies, and on our analysis of the situation in the enterprise."

According to the article, the party organization charged Director Pelnar with submitting a final, fourth "variant" of the plan by the end of August, one that would "stand a chance" of being adopted.

Zdobina concludes the article by saying: "The conflict of opinion between the CPCZ Enterprise Committee and the management of the V. I. Lenin Plants in Plzen has not yet been resolved, and thus our article lacks a happy ending. But is it really lacking? The very fact that the CPCZ Enterprise Committee consistently pursues party policy, wages a struggle for its implementation, demonstrates through facts that it can be fulfilled, and proves the feasibility of a plan that corresponds to the needs of the national economy, an economy that is again developing dynamically, gives rise to optimism and to the conviction that the entire collective of the V. I. Lenin Plant will muster sufficient forces to prove that even that which some people at first glance find unattainable can be mastered."

BRIEFS

POWER CONSUMPTION -- According to the CSSR's State Energy Dispatching Office, the reserves of the country's power stations at the beginning of July amounted to more than 1 million tons of bituminous coal and almost 3 million tons of brown coal; in autumn the reserves are expected to amount to 4 million tons of brown coal and 1.3 million tons of bituminous coal. In the first half of 1984, the CSSR's power consumption amounted to 700 million kilowatt hours more than planned. Due to delays in the construction of nuclear power stations and to repairs of traditional power stations, the CSSR will not have more electric power at its disposal, and thus the power consumed in production must be used most efficiently. The electrification system will have to cut down its output in July by 190 megawatts, in August by 170 megawatts, and in September 200 megawatts. [Summary] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 6 Aug 84 pp 1-2 AU]

RAILROAD ACCIDENT -- Shortly after midnight on 6 August, a railroad accident involving freight trains on the Nymburk-Podebrady line resulted in one employee of the Czechoslovak railroads being killed and one seriously injured. The total damages amount to about Kcs2 million; the causes of the accident are being investigated. [Summary] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 7 Aug 84 p 2 AU]

ENTERPRISE FIRE KILLS TWO -- A fire broke out on 2 August during repair and assembly work in the Atmospheric Distillation IV production unit of the Slovnaft Enterprise in Bratislava; two employees of the auxiliary production unit of the Cajkov Unified Cooperative Fram in Levice District were killed and one seriously injured. The causes of the fire are being investigated by a special commission. [Summary] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 4 Aug 84 p 2 AU]

STATE OF HARVEST -- The CSSR Ministry of Agriculture and Food reports that by 6 August grain crops were harvested from 573,820 hectares statewide, that is, 26.3 percent of the area under cultivation. In the Slovak SR, grain crops were brought in from 386,755 hectares (61 percent), but in the Czech SR from only 187,065 hectares (12.1 percent). The delay of this year's harvest is illustrated by the fact that by 8 August 1983, the grain harvest remained to be completed on only 37.3 percent of the area in the Czech SR, and on only 6.4 percent in the Slovak SR. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Aug 84 AU]

REAGAN COMMENT ON BOMBING USSR DRAWS CRITICISM

'Joke' Reveals 'True' Ideas

DW150933 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Unattributed commentary in the Magazine Program]

[Text] I would now like to talk about voice tests. A voice test consists of a few sentences spoken prior to a radio or television speech and is not intended for broadcast, and therefore not for the public. The speaker counts, reads from a magazine, or talks about what passes through his mind. Sometimes it is precisely this that allows a look into the depths of his mind.

In this respect, last weekend U.S. President Reagan provided a very revealing microphone test prior to his public radio speech. He addressed the following words to his dear fellow Americans: "I am pleased to announce that I have just signed legislation for the final extermination of Russia. Bombing starts in 5 minutes."

This remark is genuine and was recorded by at least two radio stations. U.S President Reagan's macabre joke about nuclear war has met with dismay throughout the world. We recall full well an earlier speech that was not a test in which he described the Soviet Union as the "empire of all evil." Well, this voice test undoubtedly reveals much more about the U.S. President's true ideas than his ensuing speech.

Causes Anger, Dismay

LD141648 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1445 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Washington, 14 Aug (ADN) -- Words uttered by U.S. President Ronald Reagan in a radio interview have caused anger and dismay. Reagan said over the weekend while testing the microphone for an interview: "My fellow Americans, I am pleased to announce I just signed legislation that will outlaw Russia forever. We begin bombing in 5 minutes." White House officials have confirmed these utterances, which, although not broadcast, were recorded by radio reporters.

U.S. Senator Gary Hart said the Reagan statement revealed Reagan's true feelings. The senator said: "We increasingly see that the President of the United States expresses very, very bad views about affairs that are of extreme signficance for this country." The Democratic Party's presidential candidate, Walter Mondale, recalled that representatives of the Reagan administration had already mentioned "nuclear warning shots" and a "winnable limited nuclear war" in 1981-82.

Dost: 'Serious Intent'

LD141757 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1505 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] [Announcer] The West German radio station commented: Reagan should know how to handle a microphone, because, after all, he was once a reporter. But such bad jokes would have cost him his job. Here is a report from Wolfgang Dost:

[Dost] That is correct. Also the fact that he was once a reporter. Thus, the other thing is also correct -- he does know how to use a microphone; he knows what a voice test is. How then can we explain the fact that the President of the United States, during a voice test for two radio stations which already had their tape machines running, put on tape the words: "Fellow Americans, I am pleased to announce that I have just signed legislation for the final extermination [ausloeschung] of Russia. Bombing starts in 5 minutes." How? The story goes that he wanted to crack a joke for the technicians, do a bit of private image building, as it were. He has frequently done this. Some time ago, also in a voice test, although for a public speech, he uttered similar remarks. You may remember this. Instead of saying one, two, three or Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, he amazed his listeners by saying more or less that the whole thing had started; the Russian were attacking. Unfortunately, the microphones were already switched on. The reaction at that time was similar to today's. Outside the United States, there was unease, misunderstanding, rejection, and concern among the majority.

Former mayor of West Berlin Heinrich Albertz is said to have once remarked: "This President can really frighten you, sometimes. There is something in that, just as there is something in the question asked by a West German television commentator: "The heart of the problem, however, is: Did we hear a joke what Reagan would like to do if he could?" Everything seems to indicate that we did. His star wars plans, his refusal to sign a ban on the first use of nuclear weapons -- are these not meant seriously, a reality? One sees seriousness and joking so close together that the joking is just the reflection, the image of the serious intent, of what at present is the official policy of Washington. This is indeed the heart of the problem. What a good thing that this President cannot do what he would like to.

[Announcer] This view, we might add, is apparently shared by others, as one can see from other responses. We have already referred to them briefly in the news. U.S. Senator Gary Hart, for example, said that this remark by Reagan revealed his true feelings. The Democratic Party candidate for the presidency, Walter Mondale, reminded everyone that in 1981 and 1982 members of the Reagan administration already spoke of nuclear warning shots and of winning a limited nuclear war. The Vienna newspaper "AZ" notes: "If the President of the strongest nuclear power, who has pursued a breathtaking arms buildup, and openly sees in the Soviet Union the 'Empire of Satan,' makes jokes like this, then one can only feel afraid." In Bonn, the Parliamentary Political Press Service writes of a "high level of cynicism and cold contempt for humanity." The foreign policy spokesman of the SPD Bundestag group, Karsten Voigt, said the U.S. President was obsessed with irrational images of the Soviet Union as the enemy. The Greens spoke of perverted jokes by the U.S. President, which made the blood of any reasonable person run cold.

TV Reports Reaction in FRG

DW142152 East Berlin Television Service in German 1730 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] A statement made by U.S. President Ronald Reagan during an interview has produced anger and horror. During a voice test for this interview over the weekend, Reagan had said verbatim: Dear fellow Americans, I am pleased to announce that I have just signed a law for the final extermination of Russia. Bombing will start in 5 minutes. Meanwhile, White House officials confirmed these statements, which were not broadcast but recorded by radio reporters. In the following you can can hear Reagan's recorded statement. [Recording of Reagan: "Fellow Americans, I am pleased to tell you today that I have signed legislation that will outlaw Russia forever. We will begin bombing in 5 minutes."] [laughter]

DKP Chairman Herbert Mies in a cable to Federal Chancellor Kohl today expressly demanded that he protest against U.S. President Reagan's provocative warmongering. Like all peace-living FRG citizens, the DKP was horrified and shocked by Reagan's criminal statement. This statement was irresponsible and expressed the aggressiveness of the U.S. policy which has made the anticommunist crusade for the extermination of evil the main contents of its policy. The cable says verbatim: Mr Chancellor, if you want to fulfill your oath of office, you must now energetically protest against Reagan's statement, which is not an incidental faux pas, but the expression of anticommunist hysteria with which the present Washington administration is obsessed. The cable adds, an energetic protest against the programmed U.S. course of war is all the more necessary since U.S. first-strike and other weapons are already deployed in the FRG, which exposes the country to the danger of becoming the nuclear hostage of irresponsible missile politicians in Washington. The cable of the DKP chairman to the FRG chancellor says in conclusion, those who pass over such war talk in silence are jointly responsible and violate our people's national and vital interests.

U.S. Senator Gary Hart said that this remark by Reagan revealed his true feelings. The Democratic Party candidate for the presidency, Walter Mondale, said that in 1981 and 1982 members of the Reagan administration already spoke of nuclear warning shots and a winnable limited nuclear war. The Vienna newspaper AZ stressed that if the president of the strongest nuclear power makes such jokes, then one can only be afraid. In Bonn, the SPD Parliamentary Political Press Service write of an incredible degree of cynicism and cold contempt for humanity. The Greens spoke of perverse jokes by the U.S. President that makes the blood of any reasonable person run cold.

Correspondent In U.S. Comments

LD142115 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2010 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] During a microphone test for his regular radio broadcast at the weekend, U.S. President Reagan made a remark that has provoked worldwide shock and outrage. Our Washington correspondent Joerg Otto reports:

[Otto] I am pleased to be able to tell you that I have just signed legislation to outlaw Russia forever. The bombing starts in 5 minutes. These are the very words spoken by the U.S. President. The tape recording has since been heard all over the world and the international press has given it headline coverage. Here in the United States, many people are also dismayed. They only heard about the scandalous statement relatively late in contrast with their normal coverage, the press here reported the incident only briefly and primarily on the inside pages.

Official sources also tried to play down the affair. The remark on the bombing of the Soviet Union was only a joke, it was said, but one is forced to ask: Why does such a little joke cause so much international disturbance? Here in the United States, too, people suspect that the President has said what he really thinks for once.

Senator Gary Hart, for example, has expressed such a suspicion. Walter Mondale,the Democrats' candidate for the presidency, recalled that in the past the Reagan administration has recommended the use of a nuclear first strike against the Soviet Union, and that it was not a joke.

As is well known, there are people in the White House and Pentagon who seriously believe that a nuclear war can be waged and won.

Against this background, the President's words do not make people grin, but give them cold shivers. For example, one thinks of the fact that in the next few years more than $1 billion will be spent on strategic nuclear weapons, new warships, and conventional weapons. In Central America, the Middle East, and other parts of the world, the U.S. Government is already demonstrating it does not shrink from military intervention. Also, if one views Reagan's remark against the background of the current debate over the Republican election platform, the program of Reagan's party, then there is no way to view this as a harmless joke. On the contary, Arthur Fleming, a member of the Eisenhower administration, accused the government of not striving for negotiations with the Soviet Union, but of seeking military superiority. There are now signs of embarassment in the White House, not over the content of Reagan's scandalous remark, but over allowing the remark to become public knowledge.

BERLINER ZEITUNG Comments

LD150822 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0726 GMT 15 Aug 84

[Text] Berlin, 15 Aug (ADN) -- With his announcement, passed off as a joke, to totally eliminate the USSR, U.S. President Reagan has revealed his true feelings, in the view of BERLINER ZEITUNG on Wednesday. "The decisive thing is" the paper says, "that they fully correspond to the plans worked out in the Pentagon for allegedly winnable nuclear wars. The announcement of a crusade against the Soviet Union, which was condemned as the 'center of evil' in the world, was quite clearly more than a rhetorical phrase for domestic consumption."

The paper further poses the question of who was intended to be reasssured by the efforts of the White House to play down the affair and to make out that Reagan had not meant it seriously. "Who is actually able to give a guarantee that tomorrow in Washington a president who believes himself to be unobserved will not press the red button 'as a joke' because he believes that he has gained a sufficient measure of military superiority to 'win' a "limited' nuclear war? The frank words of the U.S. President should give food for thought to all those who willingly opened their doors to American first-strike weapons."

GREEK PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES EGON KRENZ

LD141806 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1607 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Athens, 14 Aug (ADN) -- Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou today received Deputy Chairman of the GDR State Council Egon Krenz, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee. During the friendly meeting, Egon Krenz conveyed cordial greetings from Erich Honechker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

Andreas Papandreou underlined the great political significance of his visit to the GDR. He said he has the fondest memories of his most recent meeting with Erich Honecker. An intensive and full exchange of views with the State Council chairman underlined how important it is in the present escalated international situation to use all of one's strength to preserve peace. Greece consistently supports a return from the policy of confrontation to one of detente. In this sense, his government is developing corresponding initiatives. He said he is pleased that there is agreement between Greece and the GDR on important questions of the struggle for peace. In this connection, Andreas Papandreou affirmed his great respect for the GDR's consistent peace policy and Erich Honecker's personal efforts for peace and detente.

Egon Krenz recalled that Andreas Papandreou was able to see for himself the active way in which the people of the GDR are fulfilling the task to do everything to prevent a war from ever again starting on German soil. As a socialist state of peace, the GDR is firmly resolved, he said, to contribute to preventing a nuclear inferno. With the peace program of the USSR, for which the GDR has passionately fought, the GDR and the other socialist states have at their disposal a collective and concrete concept against the arms race and the imperialist policy of confrontation.

Both sides expressed their conviction that bilateral relations between Greece and the GDR will further comprehensively expand on the basis of the agreements reached in the talks with Erich Honecker.

Andreas Papandreou asked Egon Krenz to convey cordial greetings and best wishes to Chairman of the GDR State Council Erich Honecker and to the people of the GDR. GDR Ambassador to the Greek Republic Horst Brie took part in the talks.

STOPH RECEIVES SYRIAN EDUCATION MINISTER

LD141058 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1806 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Berlin, 14 Aug (ADN) -- GDR Prime Minister Willi Stoph and the Syrian minister of higher education, Professor Ziyad Shuwakyki, expressed their satisfaction over relations between the two countries during talks in Berlin today. These relations are developing continuously on the basis of concurring interests in the struggle for peace and against the threatening course of confrontation of the most aggressive circles of imperialism. The Syrian minister is in Berlin for talks on university cooperation between the GDR and the Syrian Arab Republic.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND CITES LESSONS OF 13 AUG 61

LD130904 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0111 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Berlin, 13 Aug (ADN) -- Under the headline "For Peace and Socialism: The Way It Was Then Is How It Is Today" the organ of the SED Central Committee, NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, publishes the following commentary on Monday by Alfred Schroeder, foreman at the Berlin VEB EAW "Friedrich Ebert" Works on the events of 13 August 1961:

"I have consciously witnessed the history of our Republic right from the start. I am proud that I can even claim to have helped shape it. I have been a party member since 1947. We workers have built the GDR, the socialist fatherland of the whole people, with our hands. That was and is a great and beautiful work, for today the GDR is a socialist state with a highly developed economy, an educational sector recognized worldwide, a rich national culture, and a reliable national defense, as it says in the appeal to the 35th anniversary of the founding of the GDR."

"There were also difficult years filled with struggle. Imperialism refused to come to terms with the existence of the GDR, its development and growth. I remember well how in the summer of 1961 it prepared a revanchist attack in order to destroy our socialist German state. The open frontier was used in order to harm us economically. The effect of this was felt not least in our own enterprise. Border provocations and subversive acts were on the increase. Attempts were made by the West to fan unrest in the GDR. Once everything had been set up, the intention was for the West German Bundeswehr to create 'order.'

In this situation, we foiled imperialism's intentions. It was 13 August when we, the comrades of the combat groups, were alerted. Our team of 100 from the EAW Treptow works were deployed in the Baumschulenweg sector. Here we took control of the border. At the same time, our comrades from the National People's Army, the border police and People's Police, in cooperation with the Soviet comrades in arms, also secured the frontier with the FRG. The imperialist attack was thwarted. Peace was preserved for Europe. Calm and security returned to the GDR and socialist construction continued. Thirteen August 1961 was a truly historic date in the GDR's history."

"As one who was there, I would like to say: 13 August has shown that we will not permit the power of the workers and peasants or the development of socialism, to be assailed. We have made clear once and for all that the socialist community of states is being defended at the Elbe and Werra Rivers. The GDR was, is, and remains a bulwark of peace in Europe.

The most important lesson derived from this is that socialism must be strong. Today the international situation is very tense. The most aggressive circles of imperialism pursue a dangerous course of arms build-up and confrontation. American first-strike nuclear weapons have been deployed in the FRG and other NATO countries. Our reply to that is additional efforts at strengthening the GDR and the further implementation of our party's policy aimed at the prosperity of our people. We support the peace program of the Warsaw Treaty states with good work daily at every place of work."

"Our enterprise and its products influence productivity in many other industrial branches. We also have many export orders. Therefore, the whole team is trying to precisely fulfill the plan in all its parts and our commitments on the 35th anniversary. We were able to draw up a good semi-annual balance sheet. The 1985 plan has been thoroughly discussed in all areas. At present, the whole enterprise will work a top performance shift in honor of World Peace Day. Starting in September we, the members of the 'Werner Seelenbinder' combat group battalion, will be preparing this year's final exercise."

"In all this we are guided by this sole idea: This will benefit the peace policy conducted by our party, and with such great initiative by Comrade Erich Honecker personally. We intend to do our part to ensure that the political dialogue is continued, that there will be an end to the arms race, and that negotiations come about. Everyone realizes how good it would be if an agreement on the renunciation of the use of military force were to be concluded between the Warsaw Pact and NATO.

In this way we carry out our work in the enterprise, in the knowledge that we ourselves have an influence on high politics. To put it simply: We are doing our best for peace every day. As it was then in August 1961 -- so it is today."

FRENCH FARMERS UNION PRAISES PEACE POLICIES

LD131057 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0644 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] Berlin, 13 Aug (ADN) -- "The way in which the GDR is implementing its peace policy at a time of severe international tensions in order to preserve and expand peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems speaks favorably of this country." This comment was made by Frederick Lindenstaedt, general secretary of the influential French farmer's union MODEF in an interview that NEUES DEUTSCHLAND published on Monday.

His union, which achieved 16.26 percent of the votes in the elections for the Agricultural Chambers, has maintained strong ties with the Peasants' Mutual Aid Association in the GDR since 1963. Since that time, more than 400 French farmers have informed themselves about agricultural development in the GDR through visits. Many of them are convinced that the solutions found for agriculture in the GDR represent international experience. The GDR is known to many French farmers and has a good reputation. They are especially impressed by the way the "rustic character of the villages has been preserved, and that it is accompanied by high yields per hectare to constantly improve the life of the farmers," Lindenstaedt said. The constant nagging worry about tomorrow common among French farmers, is unknown in the GDR.

BORDER TROOPS PROTECTED FROM WEST'S INFLUENCE

DW150833 Bonn GENERAL-ANZEIGER in German 13 Aug 84 p 3

[Michael Mara article: "The Border Soldiers' Image of the Enemy Must Remain Clear"]

[Text] Berlin -- GDR border soldiers have latedly been repeatedly and expressly urged to display a high level of vigilance. At the same time, "propaganda about the enemy" is taking place among the border troops with striking intensity. It is obviously intended to prevent "illusions" about their "class mandate" from spreading among the border soldiers in connection with the dismantling of the automatic shooting devices and as a result of the impression created by Erich Honecker's policy toward the West and his planned visit to the FRG. This class mandate must not be taken less seriously, and the image of the enemy must not be obliterated.

There are actual indications of such tendencies, and the GDR military people have had to concede that the political indoctrination process "is by no means proceeding without any conflict" among the border troops as well as in the Armed Forces in general. Not every border soldier recognizes "the enemy properly," and not every one makes "correct assessments."

Among other things, this is shown by, "uncertainties" in the "class" assessment of the Federal Republic, the Bundeswehr, and the Federal Border Police. Political officers repeatedly note that the soldiers fail to "fathom the essence" and are guided by "appearances."

Thus, a sharp ideological wind is blowing into the faces of the border soldiers. Every attempt is being made to "immunize" them against Western influences. All Western contacts are strictly prohibited for the soldiers, and listening to Western radio and television programs is forbidden under the threat of punishment. The pop music broadcasts that are very popular among GDR youngsters are no exception, and are even regarded as particularly dangerous because, as the East Berlin ARMEE-RUNDSCHAU recently stressed, they impart a "feeling of Western life" and because a lot of the music allegedly contains antisocialist ideas.

During political indoctrination, the soldiers are repeatedly told in no uncertain terms that they face an "insidious, cunning, and brutal enemy" who is ready and able to do anything, that they must at all times reckon with premeditated "provocations" and "conflicts" along the border, and that the character of "FRG imperialism" "continues to be aggressive" despite what the politicians say.

Vehement attacks are also directed at the Federal Government. They insinuate that the Federal Government does not seriously want to prevent war and that it indulges in "grand German" dreams. The Bundeswehr is being prepared for attack and not for defense, and "forward defense" is nothing but a "camouflaged plan for aggression."

In this context, the border soldiers are repeatedly reminded of their political responsibility. They are told that the enemy exploits every incident along the border "to defame" the GDR's security measures as "inhuman" and at odds with detente. At the same time, the border troop leaders are setting new accents in training. Together with the technical changes along the border, in keeping with a new ordiance it is planned to "adapt training to border service" so that the soldiers can better meet their responsibilities under the changed conditions. The most important measure is the introduction of comprehensive close-combat training, which up to now has been nonexistent. The close-combat training is intended to enable border soldiers to seize enemies by physical action alone, that is, without the use of firearms. For this reason, the physical training is much harder than before, and not only the physical, but also the psychological aspects are important to the border troop leaders. The border soldiers must not be afraid of hand-to-hand combat and must not allow themselves to be carried away by "panic reactions." However, this does not mean that the so-called shooting order will be rescinded or that there will no longer be any firing at escaping GDR citizens. To be sure, out of concern for the GDR's prestige and so as to avoid tension, the border soldiers are supposed to act more flexibly and more responsibly in the future. Still, nothing has changed in their mission to consistently guarantee the "territorial sovereignty" of the GDR in any situation and under any circumstances -- if necessary by the use of firearms.

FDJ, FINNISH YOUTH ORGANIZATION ISSUE COMMUNIQUE

LD132248 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2035 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] Berlin, 13 Aug (ADN) -- The "fifth week in the GDR of the youth of the Republic of Finland" ended today with the publication of a joint communique and the signing of an agreement on friendship and cooperation between the FDJ Committee and the Finnish Youth Organization for 1984 and 1985. In the communique, the participants at the meeting welcome the proposed state visit to Finland by Erich Honecker as a concrete sign of the traditional friendly relations of the two countries. The representatives of GDR and Finnish youth decided to increase their efforts to safeguard peace. They express a desire to continue the youth weeks as a part of the customary cooperation between the young people of both states, and to hold the sixth week of GDR youth in the Republic of Finland in 1986.. In message to Erich Honecker and Mauno Koivisto, they thanked them for encouraging expanded youth cooperation. The message says: "We support all proposals and measures aimed at reducing confrontation and for disarmament and a new development of detente."

PLANNING COMMISSION MEMBER ON ECONOMIC STRATEGY

LD101412 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 0600 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Heinz Klopfer, state secretary of the State Planning Commission, sees in the results of the current plan discussions good prerequisites for the continuation of the GDR's successful economic development next year. The initiatives of the workers, he writes in a press article published today, made it possible by way of comprehensive intensification to successfully continue the main task. The new stage of the SED's economic strategy will be purposefully realized. Above all, Heinz Klopfer points out the way in which the manufacture of new products of the highest quality can be increased with the greatest efficiency. This is the underlying element of effective production (?as well as) export structures. There will have to be a drop in absolute terms of energy and material inputs. A very important point in the plan discussion is the production of popular consumer goods. According to State Secretary Klopfer, however, first priority is the all-round fulfillment of this year's tasks to create a favorable position for the new plan year.

REAGAN JOKE RAISES CONCERN AMONG AMERICANS

LD141918 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1802 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Our next report deals with the subject of security or, rather, the danger threatening the world. This is in the context of a statement which, as explained after the event, was not meant for the public as it was merely a joke. However, it appears that whenever such serious matters are discussed, the world does not have a sense of humor. To our Washington correspondent:

[Unidentified correspondent] The Democratic Party's presidential candidate, Walter Mondale, observed that even if no one actually took President Reagan's well-known indiscretion of last Saturday seriously, it was still dangerous and easy to misunderstand. The well-known Democratic politician Gary Hart put it more bluntly by asking whether such statements might be a true reflection of Reagan's actual thoughts.

The infamous presidential microphone test, which was undoubtedly made public as a result of an indiscretion, is being discussed by and causing concern among a great many people in the United States today. This is what was actually said:

[Begin recording of Reagan in English; no translation provided] My fellow Americans, I am pleased to tell you today that I've signed legislation that will outlaw Russia forever. We begin bombing in 5 minutes. [end recording]

Today's NEW YORK TIMES editorial concerning the president's joke about bombing the USSR. Mass destruction of mankind is not a topic to joke about, the paper writes, while noting that the problem is not that Reagan likes to joke but, rather, the subjects he chooses.

Reagan's friends are now desperately attempting to describe this blunder as an innocent joke. However, many in America believe that this is the real Reagan.

[Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian at 1705 GMT on 14 Aug adds: Although officials are keeping quiet while Reagan's followers continue to try to diminish the effect of the blunder by portraying it as an innocent joke, their task is not easy. Recently they have very nearly succeeded in making people believe that Reagan is really striving for reconciliation with the Soviet Union, that he is an enthusiastic believer in peace. However, such unintentional insights as this into the president's thoughts could easily destroy their attempts. They could remind U.S. voters and the world public that Reagan is actually constantly thinking about the annihilation of the Soviet Union, as he spoke about it in his renowned London speech proclaiming the crusade.]

SARLOS RECEIVES CUBA'S PEREZ GONZALES 14 AUGUST

LD142152 Budapest MTI in English 1715 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Budapest, August 14 (MTI) -- Istvan Sarlos, member of the MSZMP Political Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, Tuesday met in his office Humberto Perez Gonzales, alternate member of the Cuban Communist Party CC Political Committee, deputy premier and president of the Central Planning Council. The meeting was attended by Lajos Faluvegi, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and president of the Hungarian Planning Office. Euclides Vazquez Candela, Cuban ambassador to Hungary, was also present.

INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION TALKS WITH USSR BEGIN

LD141249 Budapest MTI in English 1050 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Budapest, August 14 (MTI) -- Leonid Kostandov, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, arrived in Budapest at the head of a delegation Tuesday. Talks began during the day, with discussions focusing on results of bilaterial chemical industrial cooperation and possibilities of further developing these. The Hungarian negotiating group is led by Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai.

AGRICULTURE DELEGATION CONCLUDES USSR VISIT

LD141212 Budapest MTI in English 1014 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Moscow, August 13 (MTI) -- Hungarian Agriculture and Food Minister Jeno Vancsa and delegation visited the Soviet Union, August 6-13, invited by Agriculture Minister V. K. Mesyats.

The two ministers discussed the bilateral agricultural relations and opportunities of expanding relations. The delegation studied work done at agricultural research institutes in the Krasnodar and Stavropol regions.

Deputy Prime Minister Ziya Nuriyev met Jeno Vancsa in Moscow.

BRIEFS

GASPAR, NETHERLANDS TU DELEGATION -- On Tuesday, 7 August, a delegation of the Trade Union Movement of the Netherlands [FNV], led by Chairman Wim Kok, held talks in Hungary at the invitation of the National Council of Trade Unions. The delegation held talks with Sandor Gaspar, chairman of the National Council of Trade Unions, on the relations between the FNV and the National Council of Trade Unions and on current issues of the international trade union movement. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 8 Aug 84 p 5 AU]

CROPS ENDANGERED BY DROUGHT -- Although the harvest of 93-94 percent of the land has been concluded, the drought is very harmful to the root crops. The drought affects large areas between the Danube and Tisa Rivers. The lack of precipitation is felt mostly in the northern part of Fejer, Komarom, Gyor-Sopron, Pest, Bacs-Kiskun, Szolnok, Csongrad, Bekes, Nograd, and Heves Counties. In several areas corn has been harvested ahead of time due to its weak development and will be used for fodder. The situation is most severe in Bacs-Kiskun, Szolnok and Heves Counties, where the low water content of the soil worsens the situation. [Summary] [Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 9 Aug 84 p 1, 4 AU]

DEPUTY MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENT -- The Council of Ministers has appointed Dr Ervin Nagy deputy minister of communications. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1705 GMT 2 Aug 84 LD]

REAGAN STATEMENT BECOMES 'POLITICAL REALITY'

LD141854 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] All press reports from the United States focus on the unfortunate statement by Ronald Reagan on the subject of relations with the Soviet Union. Details from Grzegorz Wozniak:

The utterance was truly unfortunate, and one would actually ignore it if it were not for the fact that it has now become public property. The film report you will see in a moment has been shown on the most respected television newscasts since yesterday. The point is the content of Ronald Reagan's sentence during a microphone test before his weekly radio commentary. The statement was recorded on equipment in a room in Santa Barbara, California. Please listen.

[Begin Reagan recording English] My fellow Americans, I'm pleased to tell you today that I have signed legislation that will outlaw Russia forever. We begin bombing in 5 minutes. [laughter] [end recording]

Here is the translation. [Wozniak translates Reagan's remarks into Polish]

The White House hastened to explain that the statement was a joke, but signals surrounding the presidential seal signified that the media was recording the event, and therefore the President had to be aware that it would be made public which it was. Here are excerpts from U.S. Sunday papers. The off-the-record statement has become a political reality.

Here is a comment from Walter Mondale: No matter what the intentions were, and I assume that it was a joke, many people will not see it as a joke. It is the duty of the President to be especially careful when choosing his words. Gary Hart said: Perhaps it is in such carefree moments that true feelings come out, and the view they demonstrate is a most distasteful and depressing one. Republican Senator Dole attempted to salvage the situation. The matter is not serious, said the senator, Ronald Reagan is a funny guy, and I think that he was simply warming up before the recording, trying to get into the mood of his 5-minute commentary.

I think you will agree, ladies and gentlemen, that the favor provided by the senator was one that the President could actually have done without.

Here is what the spokesman of the Democrats had to say: The President's statement reflects the lack of sensitivity that has been consistently demonstrated by this man, who is responsible for leading the free world. Certainly nobody will laugh at this joke in the Kremlin or in the capitals of our allies. Terry (?Micheals) thus well anticipated the reaction from Europe. Karstens Voigt, spokesman of the FRG Social Democrats, said the statement proves that an anti-Soviet obsession has become a driving force in the armaments policy. A spokesman of the Greens said: The perverse joke of the U.S. President horrifies all rational men.

Ladies and gentlemen, I will not continue quoting the remainder of this spokesman's statement. It concerned certain similarities between the event in California and the history of Germany 45 years ago. Although this would have been just a quote, some might feel it would be going too far. I would personally like to add that obsession is always a bad adviser of politicians, and that this time the author himself has become the victim of a presidential blunder. It was a different case a few years ago when, as it was also discovered in Washington, the blunder harmed Poland and the Poles.

GENSCHER'S 9 AUGUST PRESS CONFERENCE VIEWED

AU131808 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Aug 84 p 7

[Ryszard Drecki dispatch from Bonn: "Contradictions in Bonn -- No Dissocation From Revisionist Recidivists"]

[Text] "Relations with the PPR and the Polish people are some of the most significant elements of the FRG's foreign policy," H.-D. Genscher said at his 9 August press conference.

In his article published at the beginning of this week in the government bulletin, Minister Genscher said among other things that the "Federal Government unreservedly confirms" the FRG's treaties with the socialist countries, and the "FRG does not and will not raise any territorial claims against anyone."

During his 9 August press conference, Genscher tried to continue that line, saying that the FRG should ensure that "no doubts whatsoever are raised" about its loyalty to the treaty signed with the PPR in December 1970. He also seemed to hint that he wanted to dissociate himself from some nationalistic actions such as the circulation of revisionist maps of Europe.

At the same time, it was obvious that Minister Genscher was unable to clearly dissociate himself from manifestations of revisionist recidivism in the FRG. When repeatedly asked by Soviet and Polish correspondents how it was possible to reconcile his statements with the aggressive statements made by members of the CDU and the CSU, Genscher avoided clear-cut answers, and even tried to assert that despite the notorious declarations of Zimmermann and Windelen, "no member of the Federal Government" had put forward claims "to Germany in the 1937 borders." He also said that the movement of the German resettlers "had peacful intentions."

Some observers in Bonn take the view that Genscher's press conference confirmed that the Bonn government holds differing views on policy vis-a-vis East European countries. They take the view that the openly nationalistic and revanchist trends originate with the leadership of the CDU/CSU parliamentary faction and that the "more realistic" trends originate with some circles in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

While noting these views out of journalistic duty, I have to state that no differences can be seen within the governing right wing with regard to many issues crucial for European peace. For example, in full accord with the CDU and the CSU, Minister Genscher came out once again at the press conference in favor of resuming the military alliance of the so-called West European Union [WEU], in order, inter alia, to "coordinate armaments" and increase the "significance of the West European member-countries" in the Atlantic bloc, which in practice means increasing the role of the FRG. Let us recall that the recent decision by the WEU to lift a previous ban on the production of strategic bombers and long-range conventional missiles in the FRG has greatly disturbed the European public.

CONTEXT OF GENSCHER STATEMENT IMPORTANT

LD090811 Warsaw PAP in English 0704 GMT 9 Aug 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw 9 Aug (PAP) -- Commenting on the latest statement by FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the Warsaw daily ZYCIE WARSZAWY said:

"From the viewpoint of its political content, Minister Genscher's statement is both important and necessary...he came out in favour of continuing the policy of detente and international cooperation, full respect for the post-war territorial realities in Europe, and honest observance of the FRG accords with the socialist countries, including the treaty with Poland of December 7, 1970.

"Hence, this statement can be considered a manifestation of political common sense, of the existence of realistically-minded forces in the FRG -- also in the ranks of the present government coalition.

"But the policy of every country and its evaluation in the eyes of closer and more distant neighbours is not formed by single statements, no matter how realistic they are, but by the sum of statements and moves made by the government and political establishment."

"From this point of view, Genscher's statement -- valuable in both its tenor and content -- cannot be treated, unfortunately, as the only exponent of the FRG policy and its present Christian Democratic liberal government.

"It also involves the legal regulations of the FRG Constitution and decisions of the Federal Constitutional Tribunal, the military facts on the territory of the Federal Republic, the statements made by Ministers Zimmermann, Windelen and Mertes, Bundestag Christian Democratic floor leader Volker Ruhe and, finally, by Chancellor Kohl.

"It is only in this context that the assurances of the will of detente, respect for the territorial and political realities of post-war Europe and the accords signed by the FRG, the willingness to 'limit the losses' caused by the siting of new missiles and to develop the 'common responsibility' for the fate of peace, take on their proper meaning."

LEADERS SIDE WITH 'HARD-LINERS' ON FRG-GDR ISSUE

PM131129 Paris LE FIGARO in French 11, 12 Aug 84 p 3

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Warsaw Fears GDR-FRG Flirt"]

[Text] Warsaw -- Poland has chosen its camp in the quarrel developing in the Eastern bloc over the rapprochement noted for some time between the GDR and the FRG. As was to be expected, it is not the camp of detente between the two German states -- the camp of Honecker, the Hungarians, and, in Moscow, the younger leadership members such as Mr Gorbachev; but it is among those who are strongly condemning the "dangers of revisionism," including the Czechoslovaks and Gromyko's group in the Kremlin.

Moreover, this stance is being skillfully expressed at times. For instance, Mr Urban refrained from attacking the GDR, our "friend," in a statement on this subject, but did not conceal the fact that the Polish Government does not appreciate the rapprochement measures between the two German states because "we are anxiously watching the intentions of the FRG Government that accompany these measures."

The press is making the most of its opportunities. First it published without comment, but with a wealth of very significant detail, the agreement providing DM950 million in credit to the GDR, and, second, decisions taken by that state to facilitate human and cultural exchanges and to remove some border control systems; it also hinted that the GDR was selling itself out.

On 21 July during the solemn Sejm debate, General Jaruzelski, who constantly reiterates that the weakening of Poland makes the German problem more acute, stated: "One of the fundamental preconditions for peace in Europe is to make it impossible to revive pan-German expansionism on the pretext of 'unification.'"

Since then the press has continued its attacks. It is attacking the West German episcopate, and accuses it of being too understanding toward "revisionism," implicitly condemning Cardinal Glemp's lack of vigilance in contacts with the federal heirarchy.

A Popular Consensus

There are at least four reasons why Gen Jaruzelski is siding with the Kremlin "hard-liners" on this occasion and going hammer and tongs against the two German states, although Warsaw's relations with Bonn are now better than with any other Western country and although Mr Genscher is expected here in the fall:

1 -- The specter of Rapallo still haunts the Poles, just as any prospect of German unification is seen as a nightmare in Warsaw.

2 -- West German "revisionism" is therefore still used as a particularly useful scape-goat, since it makes it possible to forget serious internal problems for a time, and since there is broad national unity on this point. This gives Gen Jaruzelski a rare opportunity to feel he has surprising popular consensus behind him.

3 -- Polish leaders do not really appreciate Mr Honecker's efforts to play the role of a link between East and West and the main apostle of peace and detente. They consider that he is trying to usurp the Polish leaders' traditional role, which the latter hope to resume as normalization progresses.

4 -- This affair gives Gen Jaruzelski a unique and unhoped-for opportunity to reverse roles. Hitherto the Kremlin relied on East Berlin to preach to Polish leaders suspected of excessive liberalism. Now, with geopolitical concerns taking precedence over ideological concerns, Moscow is being forced to change fronts and rely on Gen Jaruzelski to exert pressure on Mr Honecker.

As can be seen, this beginning of a rapprochement between the two German states is having very deep repercussions within the entire socialist camp and, as far as Poland is concerned, might give Gen Jaruzelski more room to maneuver in his internal policy.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ISSUES MIDDLE EAST STATEMENT

AU141007 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11/12 Aug 84 pp 1, 7

[Text] PAP -- The PPR takes the view that the Middle East conflict continues to be one of the chief hotbeds of tension in the world. For a number of years it has been a source of destabilized peace and security in the Middle East and of past and present serious threats to international security. The elimination of these dangers is in the vital interest of the nations in that region and of world peace.

The PPR's stand on the settlement of this conflict -- made known in the past and which continues to be valid -- boils down to the conviction that a successful and effective settlement must satisfy the criteria of universality, justice, and permanence.

Present experience proves that settlements that do not satisfy these criteria are doomed to failure. Attempts to carry out such settlements not only solve nothing, but even help produce new complications, the escalation of tension in the region, and more tragedies for peoples living there. The unproductiveness and frailty of the partial settlements policy, effected through imposing separate accords with Israel on the Arab world while Israel continues its aggression against its neighbors, illustrate the dangerous illusion of such make-believe solutions.

The Soviet Union's 29 July 1984 statement on the Middle East defines in an honest, objective, and detailed way the principles by which the Middle East conflict can be solved. The statement proposes convening an international conference on the Middle East. The conference, convened under the auspices of the United Nations, would be a forum for negotiations among all sides concerned. This proposal is distinctive for its high degree of articulateness. It clearly defines the aims of such a conference, objectively justifies its composition, and submits a number of constructive suggestions on organizing the conference's work. The PPR takes the view that the action program presented by the statement includes all elements prerequisite to achieving a universal, just, and permanent settlement of the Middle East conflict.

The position expressed in the Soviet statement is the result of the profound conviction that a just and permanetn peace in the Middle East can and should be based on principles compatible with the general norms of international law and with the specific resolutions passed by the Security Council and UN General Assembly on the Middle East problem.

Such a conviction is also the foundation of the socialist community countries' position on settling the Middle East conflict, which they have consistently publicized in the international arena for years in connection with various issues, including convening an international conference. This was so in the political declaration adopted by the session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee in Prague on 5 January 1983. The socialist countries' position and their responsible proposals on settling the Middle East conflict, such an enduring and dangerous conflict, are a manifestation of the practical implementation of the strategy of peace, the coping stone of the foreign policy pursued by the socialist community countries. The PPR is pleased to note that this policy enjoys increasing understanding and support of most countries and nations, who take the view that consolidating peaceful coexistence and promoting equal international cooperation is the only road to development and progress.

The PPR is deeply convinced that the USSR's new, important proposal to settle the Middle East conflict will be considered by the sides concerned with all the seriousness it undoubtedly deserves. Such a serious approach is most necessary now because of the persisting hotbeds of tension in the Middle East. The settlement of this conflict is a key to normalizing the situation throughout the Middle East, which is in the direct interest of the countries in the region and of crucial importance for countries outside the region, which cooperate extensively with it. This cooperation can develop only in an atmosphere of general peace and stabilization.

The PPR supports the initiative of the Soviet Union with regard to settling the Middle East conflict and is ready to make a positive contribution to such a settlement in line with the principles contained in the Soviet statement on the Middle East of 29 July 1984.

OVER 150,000 BENEFIT FROM AMNESTY ACT TO DATE

LD142156 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] More than 150,000 people have benefited from the amnesty so far. Today the courts reduced sentences or pardoned or withdrew penal proceedings against 3,600 people. So far 75 people have availed themselves of the amnesty by reporting to the investigating bodies. After submitting explanations, they all returned home.

Unfortunately, a number of them have not appreciated the benefits of the amnesty. Nearly 150 cases have been reported where the benefiting person has committed another offense.

WALESA URGES OPPOSITION TRUCE WITH AUTHORITIES

NC141527 Paris AFP in English 1444 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 14 (AFP) -- Lech Walesa, on the fourth anniversary of the strikes that led to the creation of the independent trade union Solidarity, called today for a truce between the Polish authorities and the political opposition.

After placing a bouquet of red-and-white gladioli before the monument erected in Gdansk to the memory of the workers slain in the December 1970 riots, the Solidarity leader told reporters: "We are in favor of an entente. That is why we shall celebrate the anniversary of the Gdansk agreements and not the beginning of the struggle." (The Gdansk agreements, which recognised Solidarity, were signed on August 31, 1980, following strike action.)

Mr. Walesa described the recent amnesty for political prisoners as a "positive step," adding that "one must do nothing to prevent another step following," an apparent allusion to Solidarity's demand for trade union pluralism.

Mr. Walesa Sunday had promised that today's anniversary would be "celebrated in such a way as to avoid any arrests or interrogations."

Since early this morning, women and shipyard workers had been placing flowers in front on the monument, three steel crosses erected outside the Lenin shipyards where Mr. Walesa works. The monument's inscription is: "Solidarity." The Lenin shipyards spearheaded the August 1980 strike movement. But after recognising the communist bloc's first free trade union, the government later suspended and finally banned it.

INTERNAL AFFAIRS OFFICIAL ON AMNESTY, ANARCHY

AU132030 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 8 Aug 84 pp 4-5

[Interview given by Colonel Zygmunt Rybacki, representative of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, to ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI correspondent Major Andrzej Fryszkiewicz: "There Is No Going Back to Anarchy"; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Fryszkiewicz: What about the group of perpetrators which, although small, consists of avowed, pigheaded political gamblers. Is the mercy of the amnesty also extended to them?

Rybacki: I am very wary of making an unequivocal assessment of what has been characterized as their "political doggedness," because out of this indeed small group instigating social unrest, only a still smaller number seem to be exhibiting disparate attitudes. This is why our ministry's activities must be and will continue to be suitably diverse. First I would like to cite the words of Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, who said at the grand session of the PPR Sejm: "Peace, law and order, and the feeling of security are priceless values. Therefore, there will be no leniency for those who wish to stir up feelings and violate the law of the socialist state. We must clearly remind people that our law, as in every country, passes stricter sentences on recidivists. There can be no going back to anarchy, nor will there be."

It is our general desire that the current amnesty, announced on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the PPR, close the difficult chapter of social unrest in Poland. We see in it another possibility of convincing even the most suspicious people of the real intentions of the people's authorities, who are consistently aiming for national accord. The amnesty is opening up a new road for everyone, without exception. However, we are not deceiving ourselves that everyone will voluntarily take this road. We are aware that it would be very naive to appeal to the consciences of experienced gamblers and instigators; we must clearly say today that we are still far from being able to state that the struggle waged against us by internal instigators has ended. It is still going on, although I would like to stress that its numbers have diminished and that it is a conspiracy going through a fragmented stage, something I would call a pseudoconspiracy. This is also why we cannot reduce our watchfulness for even a moment. On the contrary, it is our task to ensure the permanence of the cooperation necessary in Poland between the greatest possible number of citizens, which is only possible in an atmosphere of social peace. Such a view of the situation means that there is a need for all Poles to pursue a policy of accord and struggle, and there is no internal contradiction in this statement. Accord in this case means allowing or inviting people to work for the good of the country, people who by going astray for some time harmed Poland. Struggle, on the other hand, is a more complex concept.

Fryszkiewicz: What, then, does the practical side of this look like in relation to the Ministry of Internal Affairs?

Rybacki: It means that use of leniency, persuasion, and preventive measures wherever possible, and then awaiting the required effects. It also means there must be resolution in our actions wherever necessary. I have already said that we are still engaged in the struggle waged against us; it is a struggle waged on both sides for people, their minds, and their actions. It is a race we must not lose, and we are doing everything to ensure that our preventive measures and persuasion come in time. We will only step in with resolution and without the slightest leniency wherever the law has been violated.

However, I would like to refer to everyone's conscience, as the burden of responsibility for the road taken by those freed under the amnesty belongs to everyone. I need only mention the still existing loopholes in our educational system and those in the ideological activities of our sociopolitical organizations. It is precisely through these loopholes that the opponent came in and will continue to slide in. It is necessary to recall that attempts are still being made through various channels to smuggle printing equipment and money into the country aimed at serving activities hostile to Poland and its system. These same causative forces are still attempting to shape the already sufficiently denuded so-called alternative consciousness, mainly among the younger generation.

oo many sources of conspiratorial, subversive activites that have not been fully eutralized have remained, as have people who do not themselves sully their hands ith so-called conspiratorial work, but guide it from their hiding places, using, aside rom their official wages, a foreign-currency source of income. There cannot and will ot be a place for them in our society. For this to be so, we must completely close he defensive umbrella these people hide behind, which is still functioning here and here. It may be that some of those who have taken advantage of the amnesty are still ounting on its effective protection, but this is only a futile illusion.

ryszkiewicz: Can this statement also be fully applied to the group of former leaders f the Social Self-Defense Committee [KOR]? It is, after all, they who still rouse he greatest emotions and Western speculation, since the West is clearly counting n their comeback. It is because of these incorrigible "dreamers" that the names of he KOR leaders constantly appear in the Western press and on subversive radio stations, eading one to the necessary conclusion that in its blindness, the West does not want o come to terms with its obvious defeat.

ybacki: It is already a fact, and a correct one by all accounts, that the amnesty as included these people. It was not without internal perplexity that we made a joint ecision on this matter, first, by meeting the initiative of the Patriotic Movement or National Rebirth, and then by adopting the Sejm Amnesty Act. It is also due to this hat the members of the former KOR leadership have had a realistic opportunity to abandon heir activities. However, the question remains of whether they will take advantage f this opportunity. Only they themselves will decide this. One thing is completely ure: The former KOR leaders are also well aware that they have irrevocably lost social upport -- the basis of their activities. The masks behind which the supposed defenders f the workers class was hiding have fallen away. Today, almost everyone can correctly nterpret the shield they used to camouflage the activities of the larger cosmopolitan roup in various structures -- but mainly in our state superstructure -- the sphere hat is called by Western political centers the "enlisted elite," or according to U.S. rmed Forces instruction, "a friendly group of people on the opponent's territories hat supports U.S. aims."

heir pathological desire for power and ruthless struggle for the "promised land" etermined their activities, which were accompanied at every step by the fury of the disinherited". However, they do not represent anything in themselves. Removed rom beneath the above-mentioned defensive umbrella, with the strings by which he West pulled them cut, they remain ordinary political bankrupts. It is difficult o begin a new game with such capital, and whether or not they will decide to do so nly time will tell. The only thing we can be sure of is that there will be no eniency on our side in the case of even the slighest return by them to the path f crime against the state's basic interests. It is likely that they have realized hat the myth about the imagined mission of KOR, and its leaders in particular, has eased to function in our society, a myth cultivated by them and their patrons. This is ecause they had neither an ideology nor a constructive program. They would not have ad the slighest reason for existing had it not been for the persistent effort of oreign specialists in "slipping cuckoo" eggs into other nests, and their obvious inancial help.

ryszkiewicz: From the beginning of the amnesty, some of those released under it have ot ceased to appear in the Western press or on subversive radio stations. We are also bserving a growing interest by official Western circles in the alleged conditions of the mnesty, which the administration of Ronald Reagan is striking at.

Rybacki: It is not surprising that in the West they do not and cannot come to terms with their defeat. They have therefore prepared another scenario for the old gamblers to play, ones who probably have very little initiative of their own to start their political pranks anew. However, we should direct our undivided attention to a very important aspect of this matter in light of Poland's vital interests. This is because unrest in Poland was and will remain in the sphere of interest of well-known political-military circles in the West. We always saw a clear connection between the internal situation in Poland and the current state of the threat to peace. There is in this forum feedback of its own, even though Poland is treated completely instrumentally in these great stakes. This is also the case regarding the policy of the sanctions unceremoniously imposed by the U.S. Government, and regarding the revisionist and revanchist campaign recently whipped up on such a large scale in the FRG.

I think that the past difficult years sufficiently convinced every one of us that it is not in the interest of Poles to support the forces that want to weaken Poland or obliterate it from the political map of the world. This is also why, when we speak of such matters, we should remember that we are treating the Amnesty Act as an important decision not only for the sake of internal peace in our socialist homeland, but also for the sake of world peace.

In this situation, it is very important to appeal once more to those who belittled this view of the Polish question in the past. In its modern history, Poland has never sinned against peace by using aggression, but it has more than once sinned by having a weakness that invites aggression, by showing anarchy, and by pursuing an unrealistic foreign policy.

Today, on the threshold of a new opportunity, let them assert that a Pole cannot be party to something that can in any way strike at his national existence and honor. Let us remember this especially now, when new clouds are approaching on the horizon of world politics from the West. These clouds threaten our homeland. On the other hand, we warn that we will not allow either private persons or specialists in this sphere, including centers of political subversion, to trade with the trust of Polish society by consciously making light of this threat and by undertaking activities to aggravate it for various reasons that are more often than not primitive ones, such as greed for easy money or power. Those who think otherwise will have to pay a suitable charge for what happened in the past and for any possible future deeds they are likely to perform contrary to the socialist legal system. Some of them could also explain to their overlords that the CIA will not "take care of" Poland the way it did Chile. There, trump cards such as the ITT, the Transport-Workers Trade Union, and the Armed Forces sufficed. Here, they never had any such trump cards at their disposal, and at the moment they have none.

Fryszkiewicz: Comrade Colonel, in its time, the trial of the leaders of the Confederation for an Independent Poland [KPN], a group that opposed KOR, had a clear influence on social moods. How does this issue look after the announcement of the amnesty?

Rybacki: The leaders of the former KPN are now in completely different legal and political situation because they were judged and sentenced. The public could have sufficiently familiarized itself with the goals and mechanisms behind KPN's activities through the many press publications, reports on the proceedings, and appropriate journals. Not as many myths arose about KPN as did about KOR. KPN's political gambles were relatively transparent, and society saw through them relatively quickly without giving it much chance of success, because KPN did not arise from any broader trend and did not infiltrate any larger structures.

It was simply a gamble made by a small group of theoreticians who are guiding themselves by unrealistic concepts and taking advantage of the existing state of affairs, which was based on subversive centers supporting any trend irrespective of whether it was sympathetic or thoroughly odious toward them. The point was precisely that it should damage the country's stabilization.

When this state of affairs ended, the chapter in which KPN prevailed also came to a definite end. We can therefore safely believe that there will not be any sufficiently naive people in our society who will again allow themselves to be deluded with such illusory slogans as the ones voiced by the members of KPN. However, this area of activities, which contravene our sociopolitical principles and goals, remains at the center of the interests of our ministry's employees. Although I am far from justifying the criminal actions of the former leaders of KPN, I must, however, remind you that it was only at that stage when KPN subordinates found themselves eye to eye with their KOR counterparts that they began to see clearly. This is because they realized, while in solitary confinement where there is plenty of time for such reflection, with whom they were really traversing the same road for some time. It is true that they went under different banners and different slogans, but the road was the same. It is precisely this road that has come to a definite halt, for them and their advocates.

POLITBURO ASSESSES SOCIOPOLITICAL SITUATION

LD141753 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] At its meeting today the PZPR Central Committee Politburo assessed the country's sociopolitical situation and ascertained progress toward stabilization. It underscored that the Amnesty Act passed by the Sejm of the PPR has met with social approval and has been received as yet another important step made by the people's power along the path of national agreement.

The Politburo recognizes that at the current stage of preparations for the 17th Central Committee plenum an important task is to increase the activities of party echelons and organizations, in order to strengthen the state, to develop socialist democracy to consolidate the rule of law, order, and civic discipline.

The PZPR Central Committee Politburo acquainted itself with the results of the control carried out as a result of complaints and letters directed to the Central Committee after the 16th plenum. It was emphasized that an in-depth analysis of complaints and the elimination of their causes must be a permanent task of all party bodies, particularly party cadres occupying top state posts.

The Politburo familiarized itself with reports on the progress and results of the harvest thus far. It also acquainted itself with a report on the work of party archives, and on proposals for their further improvement. It evaluated preparations to mark the 45th anniversary of Nazi German agression against Poland.

The PZPR Central Committee Politburo acquainted itself with the course and results of the official friendship visit to Poland by Chan Si, member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRK.

BEDNARSKI ON PZPR PROGRAMMATIC DECLARATION

AU131848 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Aug 84 p 2

[Interview given by PZPR Central Committee Secretary Henryk Bednarski to PAP correspondent Adolf Reut: "A Permanent Instrument of Party Activity"; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Reut] What can be said about the acceptance of the party declaration "What are we fighting for and where are we heading?" To what extent are party members and the people familiar with this declaration?

[Bednarski] Although this declaration has been addressed to all our people, it is primarily a party resolution and as such should be studied by all party members as a matter of duty. We have not made any thorough checks on party members' knowledge of this declaration, but we should note that the work preceding the final draft of the declaration took over 2 years -- between the seventh party plenum in February 1982 and the National Conference of PZPR Delegates last March. It was probably the first time in our party's history that a party document was discussed so comprehensively by so many people. Over 90 percent of primary party organizations took part in the discussions on the draft declaration, and thousands upon thousands of observations, proposals, and evaluations were submitted. Without exaggerating, it can be said that the discussions in connection with the declaration were most necessary, lively, and genuine, and that they enriched party life with undeniable and enduring values. They also confirmed that ideological issues were again given their rightful place in party life. This means that if we want to speak of the acceptance of the declaration, it is necessary to recall everything connected with its development and stress the fact that an overwhelming majority of party organizations participated in this development.

[Reut] Considering the experience of the past few months, for example, to what extent can one speak of the relevance of the principles of the declaration, especially in view of the current and long-term programmatic and methodical activities of the PZPR?

[Bednarski] The principles of the declaration are closely connected with the party's intentions implemented in practice, which means that the declaration is not just a piece of paper. For example, that passage of the declaration that provides the answer to the question of what is meant by the PZPR's workers character is a very important part of the declaration and is related to the recent 16th party plenum, held in Lodz and devoted to workers issues. The documents of this plenum detailed and developed the directive and more general principles of the declaration concerning workers issues. Another example: The declaration devotes much attention to socialist democracy and especially to the state. The coming 17th party plenum will be devoted to socialist democracy and the state, and will again translate the principles of the declaration into the language of the party's immediate, specific tasks.

That is why I think that the declaration, whose principles resulting from the PZPR's experience stress that which is most important in this experience, is behind the efforts to stimulate specific activities and action programs. We can say that the declaration is "alive" and that it is not being threatened with a withering away or with being relegated to the periphery of party activities. I would like to say at this point that the 10th party congress will adopt a long-term PZPR program, and that work will begin soon to formulate its first draft. The most recent session of the Politburo discussed the work on this program and adopted a schedule in this connection.

[Reut] Has the present course of the celebrations to mark the 40th anniversary of the PPR -- these celebrations are an important ideological and political campaign -- confirmed the fact that the declaration is an ideological document based on our people's historical experience, on the achievements of the past 40 years, and on the ninth congress line?

[Bednarski] The 40th anniversary celebrations are an important confirmation of the judgments included in the declaration about our achievements in the past 40 years because the evaluation of this period is a permanent element of the party's ideology and policy.

[Reut] What has been the Polish young people's response to the declaration, which was addressed primarily to them?

[Bednarski] It is true that the young generation of Poles is one of the most important addressees of the declaration, which appeals to young people and to their natural virtues. At the same time, the declaration appeals to young people to respect and continue the permanent and valuable achievements of their predecessors. We did not expect that all young people would be immediately enthusiastic about the declaration. After all, this was not our prupose. Although large segments of young people are critical and distrustful, most do accept the socialist ideals. One task of the declaration is to classify and sort out these ideals and bring them closer to young people. In this way it should be an instrument of political education and patriotic upbringing.

The declaration also tells young people about the party's aims in various sectors of life and about the nature of its action program. In this way the young people can refer to the declaration when comparing our promises with reality. Regarding this we should bear in mind that sensitivity to consistency in words and actions is one of the main qualities of youth. The party does not avoid such comparisons because it needs them and because this is the only way to regain its credibility and trust among young people.

However, what is most important for young people is that they can find those ideals and aims in the declaration that define their own long-term tasks. Socialism is a complicated and very difficult development process. As Lenin said, the task of building mature socialism belongs to those young people who, trained in the conditions of the new systems, are best prepared for implementing socialism's aims. This truth has in no way been canceled by the recent Polish experience which has shown us the great extent of our young people's disappointment with the many facts of our reality. We should bear in mind that the socialist criteria of evaluation used by our young people were the main source of that disappointment. That is why I think that the declaration "What are we fighting for and where are we heading?" is the political and ideological property of the young.

ORZECHOWSKI BOOK ON MARXIST REVISIONISM, SCHAFF

LD141527 Warsaw PAP in English 1419 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Warsaw, August 14: Ksiazka i Wiedza publishing house brought out a "Dispute on the Marxist Theory of Revolution" by Marian Orzechowski.

The book is a philosophical polemics with the views of Adam Schaff, professor and philospher well known for his controversial publications on Marxism, made available to the public in Poland and elsewhere.

"Schaff is not alone in his views," writes Professor Orzechowski, who is an alternate member of the Polish United Workers' Party Political Bureau. "They fit into the historic continuity of the revision of Marx, Engels and Lenin's ideas, under the slogans of 'creative Marxism' and 'return to Marx', as well as into decades-old disputes about the revolution and socialism, their essence and today's sense and the ways leading to them.

Orzechowski's polemics with Schaff is a voice in those disputes and an analysis of some of the aspects of the theory of the socialist revolution and real socialism which are already taking shape and developing across all the continents.

JARUZELSKI VISITS PLOCK, WLOCLAWEK HARVESTERS

LD131931 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] During a working visit, Wojciech Jaruzelski has stayed among hard-working private farmers, work forces of socialized-sector farms, and technical and trade services employees working on the harvest in Plock and Wloclawek Voivodships. The premier was particularly interested in the progress of the difficult harvest work and production situation in the countryside, and the working and living conditions of the agricultural population in the season of intensified fieldwork. Thanks to the great effort of farmers, who daily work a dozen or so hours, this year's harvest is progressing rapidly and efficiently despite delays.

CPSU WORKERS DELEGATION ARRIVES ON VISIT

LD140457 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 13 Aug 84

[Text] A group of five Soviet workers, members of the Central Committee and the Central Audit Commission of the CPSU have arrived in Poland to visit for a few days. The delegation is the first group of workers to visit Poland on account of the agreement on cooperation between the PZPR and the CPSU. The trip's objective is to acquaint the guests with working conditions of the PZPR and to show them the life and work of the Polish working class. The Soviet workers will visit numerous work establishments. On the first day of the visit the delegation met the leadership of the Economic Department of the PZPR Central Committee.

BRIEFS

LATEST TU MEMBERSHIP FIGURES -- The trade union movement joints together 4.5 million people. About 100,000 workers joined the unions in July 1984, and trade union organizations are functioning in over 93 percent of the units of the socialized economy and effectively perform their basic functions of defenders of the working people. This is, above all, expressed in the broader implementation of people's concrete affairs, because trade union activists rightly believe that this is what their influence and power to act depend on. In six voivodships, including the Biala Podlaska, Ciechanow, and Czestochowa Voivodships, already over half the number of people who are eligible to work in the trade union movement belong to trade union organizations. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3 Aug 84 p 1 AU]

OLYMPIC ATHLETES RETURN TO BUCHAREST 14 AUGUST

AU141859 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1836 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 14/8/1984 -- On August 14, in the afternoon the Romanian squad that participated in the 23rd edition of the summer Olympic Games in Los Angeles returned to Bucharest, after having competed remarkably.

The Olympic squad was welcomed at the Otopeni Airport by Lina Ciobanu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, by heads of ministries and central institutions, of sports federations and Bucharest clubs as well as by many fans in the capital city, who warmly congratulated the sports people for the tremendous results they achieved in that international event.

SWEDEN'S FOREIGN MINISTER ENDS TALKS WITH ANDREI

AU101909 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 10 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 10/8/1984 -- The talks between Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, and Lennart Bodstrom, Swedish foreign minister, ended in Bucharest on Friday, August 10. The two ministers examined a series of measures for further developing commercial exchanges and economic cooperation, on third markets included. In this respect, ways were identified to carry out the actions covenanted during the latest session of the joint Romanian-Swedish governmental commissions for trade and, respectively, economic, industrial and technical cooperation, held in Bucharest this May.

Following the exchange of views on the international situation, it was agreed to consolidate the collaboration between the two countries for the promotion of a policy of peace and disarmament in Europe and throughout the world, the cooperation between Romania and Sweden at the UN and other international fora.

Interviewed During Visit

AU140738 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 9 Aug 84 p 6

[Excerpt] During a meeting with representatives of the central press, Romanian radio and television, and AGERPRES, Swedish Foreign Minister Bodstrom said, among other things:

I had the privilege of being received by the president of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, with whom I extensively discussed aspects of our countries' relations and international issues. I wish to express particular satisfaction with the exchange of opinions we had with President Nicolae Ceausescu and with the visit paid to your country. During the talks I had in Romania, Minister Lennart Bodstrom added, common concern was expressed for respecting each nation's rights to independently decide its own destiny and to live in peace with other countries. We noted that we agree that the way to solve interstate conflicts is through negotiations rather than through force. We also agree on the need to support the United Nations in its efforts to promote peace and understanding among countries, since it offers the best guarantee that the small and medium-sized countries will be shown attention and respect in the world.

We paid particular attention to aspects of the situation on our continent and to the Stockholm Conference on Security and Confidence-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe.

Referring to the particularly dangerous situation in Europe and throughout the world and to ways of solving these problems, the guest said: It is necessary to act practically, and I hope that this will be achieved at the Stockholm conference, considering the resources it has. From the beginning of the conference, I noticed your country's particular interest in it, Romania being the first country to officially present a number of proposals. Examining them, I can say that the topics they address are similar to those that concern us.

U.S.-USSR Negotiations Unlikely

PM141417 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 11 Aug 84 p 4

[Richard Swartz dispatch: "Little Hope of Missile Talks"]

[Text] Bucharest -- Romania sees no signs that Moscow is ready to return to the negotiating table in Geneva, nor does it expect this to happen in the near future.

This emerged yesterday during the hour-long meeting between Swedish Foreign Minister Lennart Bodstrom and Romanian state and party head Nicolae Ceausescu. At the same time, Ceausescu's evaluation dismisses the interpretation made of an interview with the U.S. Hearst newspaper syndicate, according to which Ceausescu reportedly said that Moscow would now be ready for negotiations on the condition that no new nuclear arms be stationed in Western Europe.

Despite Moscow's immediate denial, similar reports of a willingness to negotiate have emerged in several parts of Eastern Europe. Recently, a high-ranking party source in Budapest told SVENSKA DAGBLADET that a pause in NATO's deployment of missiles would represent "a totally new situation" for Moscow. It is impossible to determine whether such reports are East European wishful thinking or whether they really have a foundation. As a result, Moscow's formula -- a return to the situation prior to beginning of deployment -- must be taken as the Soviet Union's last word.

According to Bodstrom, Ceausescu also expressed his deep concern at the international situation. However, both sides agree on the importance of "European dialogue" in which diplomatic and economic contacts between East and West are expanded, even though the dialogue between Moscow and Washington is blocked for the time being. It has also been stressed here in Bucharest that the United Nations is the most effective international platform for small and medium-sized states that want to make their voices heard.

Last January at the Stockholm conference, Romania put forward a 15-point program for confidence- and security-building measures which, according to Bodstrom, is in essence close to the Swedish view.

"But we take the view that the Stockholm conference is not the right place to raise the proposals for a nuclear-free corridor or nuclear-free zones in the Nordic area or the Balkans," the Swedish foreign minister said. "Therefore, we put forward the corridor proposal directly to other governments prior to the conference. However, if these proposals were to be raised in Stockholm, we would, of course, not argue against them."

During the talks with Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei, the efforts to achieve troop and maneuver reductions in Europe were also raised. On this point, the Romanians are more inclined to accept the West's demands for on-the-spot checks than are the other Warsaw Pact states in general.

Bodstrom also said that there is every hope of a reduction in the Swedish trade deficit with Romania. Swift repayment of its foreign debts, which have been reduced from $11 to $9 billion in 2 years, is supposed to indicate that the Romanian economy is on the road to recovery and that imports from abroad can thus begin to expand again.

COMAN PRESENTS RCP MESSAGE TO ZANU-PF CONGRESS

AU091821 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1740 GMT 9 Aug 84

[Text] Harare, AGERPRES 9/8/1984 -- On behalf of the RCP and its general secretary, the RCP representative to the Second Congress of the Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front (ZANU-PF), addressed a warm salute and a message of friendship and solidarity to the participants in the congress and to all the ZANU-PF militants.

Our particiption in the first ZANU-PF congress after Zimbabwe's winning national independence, the speaker said, is an expression of the fine relations between the two parties, countries and peoples. As friends and comrades in arms, we sincerely rejoice at the achievements you scored by attaining the targets you set after winning independence for self-reliant socioeconomic development. We are convinced that, under the leadership of the Zimbabwe African National Union, you will manage to successfully solve the complex problems raised by national reconstruction, by the broadening and consolidation of the socialist bases of the economy, and the building of a society which complies with the working people's vital aspirations.

Considering that the unity and solidarity of peoples, of all anti-imperialist forces in self-reliant national development, for the triumph of the fight for independence, a new life and socialism, the speaker reiterated the RCP's willingness to further develop collaboration and solidarity between the two parties and peoples, in keeping with the agreements and understandings reached during the multiple interviews between President Nicolae Ceausescu and the party and state leadership of the Republic of Zimbabwe.

Next, the speaker referred to current international developments, pointing to the complex political and economic world situation. He reiterated the RCP and Romanian state's stance on peace and disarmament, emphasizing that the implementation of tangible disarmament measures would provide conditions for the earmarking of further means apt to resolve the problems raised by the ever wider economic gaps and by the need to ensure socioeconomic progress to all countries, developing ones in particular. He mentioned that Romania had constantly militated for a peaceful negotiated settlement of all interstate problems, and the liquidation of all conflicts and states of tension. In that context the speaker said: We hold the view that a just and global peace should be established in the Middle East while observing the Palestinian people's national rights, we are for Namibia's undelayed and unconditional independence, and for the aboliton of apartheid and racial discrimination policies in South Africa. We appreciate the actions taken by the Organization of African Unity for the consolidation of political and economic independence of the countries on that continent, for the stimulation of their cooperation in domains of joint interest and the assertion of the member states' solidarity and unity in promoting their legitimate ideals.

In conclusion, the speaker expressed the conviction that the links of friendship and collaboration between the two parties and peoples, which are lastingly rooted in the active support and solidarity shown during the fight for Zimbabwe's independence, would steadily develop to mutual interest, in the interests of peace, progress and socialism.

Greets Mugabe

AU140853 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0724 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Harare, AGERPRES 14/8/1984 -- On behalf of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, warm congratulations and best wishes were conveyed to the president of the Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front (ZANU-PF), on his having been reelected to that high office. The congratulations were conveyed by Ion Coman, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the Romanian Communist Party, who represented the RCP to the Second ZANU-PF Congress.

Expressing warm thanks, Robert Mugabe underscored his high appreciation of the RCP's international prestige, his feelings of esteem and friendship for Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, showing that the participation and message of the Romanian Communist Party to the Congress, its multilateral activity were an encouragement for the struggle led by the ZANU-PF. On the occasion, the RCP's ZANU-PF's will was expressed to further develop the fine relations of mutual collaboration between the two parties, between Romania and Zimbabwe, in keeping with the understandings convenanted at top level, which fully meets the interests of both peoples, of the cause of socialism, progress and peace.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO BULGARIA -- By presidential decree, Comrade Liviu Minda was appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the Bulgarian People's Republic, replacing Comrade Gheorghe Cioara, who has been recalled. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 3 Aug 84 p 5 AU]

MOSCOW TV ON REAGAN JOKE: NOT FIRST TO TRY

LD142018 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1957 GMT 14 Aug 84

["Reagan's 'Nuclear Joke'" -- TANJUG Headline]

[Text] Moscow, 14 Aug (TANJUG) -- The news about Reagan's "nuclear joke" at the expense of the Soviet Union, only reached Moscow this evening. The first reaction was from Moscow TV, which informed the American President that "even before him, some have outlawed the USSR" and "bombed it, but did not destroy it."

Official Moscow apparently does not accept the jokes made by the leader of the other superpower because it concludes that this too "reveals the true character of the policy of the Reagan administration." Moscow's reaction to Reagan's "nuclear joke" does not end with this evening's TV commentary. Tomorrow's PRAVDA is expected to carry an extensive article on the same subject.

NEW USSR PARTY PROGRAM REORIENTS MANAGEMENT

LD141352 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1129 GMT 14 Aug 84

["Reorientation in Soviet Economy Management" by Slavko Stanic -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 14 (TANJUG) -- Evaluations in the positive of measures taken to revive the slowed growth of the Soviet economy and reorientation in the management of the Soviet economy so as to make the nation develop more quickly are the main accents in the drawing up of the documents for the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and plans for the 12th Five-Year Plan being brought to an end these days.

The Moscow press has been writing more and more frequently that directions for the Soviet Union's economic development for the coming period have already taken on the form of economic studies politically tested and will be included in the party programme.

The measures taken towards the end of 1982 have borne fruit and stopped the falling trend in the economic growth of the Soviet Union, it is thought here. Statistics are quoted to prove this. Past and this year, the Soviet Union's national income has gone up by 3.1 percent in comparison with the preceding 2.6 percent.

Its industrial production and labour productivity are now growing at the rate of between 3.5 and 4.0 percent, whereas their earlier rates ranged between 2.1 and 2.8 percent.

Although such trends became solid early this year, analysts think that unused potentials for a still quicker growth of the Soviet economy lie in heavy losses of working time and less than sufficiently effective organization of work and management.

It is thought that the 12th Five-Year Plan should be a turning-point while solving such problems. Analysts believe that "centralism in management should be strengthened and that, abreast of this, autonomy of every factor in the economy should grow."

The system of remuneration has a place of importance in this "reorientation" in the Soviet economy, meaning sweeping changes in the structure of production and expanding exports.

For all that experiments with earnings in terms of working results have given good results, sixty years of practising administratively fixed pays are braking changes and bringing about resistance. This resistance is being felt above all in kolkhozes and sovkhozes, only one-fifth of which has started distributing not the planned but the earned income.

LIBYAN CHIEF OF STAFF MEETS WITH KADIJEVIC

LD142017 Tripoli JANA in English 1752 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Dulqidaa, 14 August, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY -- Chief of Staff of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces Brigadier Mustafa al-Kharrubi, this morning met with the Yugoslav defense minister's assistant for military manufacture and head of the Yugoslav side in the Libyan Arab-Yugoslav joint commission, Colonel General Veljko Kadijevic.

The meeting which was attended by chief of staff of the Yugoslav People's Army and the members of the joint commission, focused on discussing the program for bilateral cooperation between the two friendly countries in military fields and ways and means to develop it in the interest of the two friendly peoples.

FINAL TALKS WITH AUSTRALIA'S HAYDEN 'EXHAUSTIVE'

LD142046 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1820 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Belgrade 14 Aug, (TANJUG) -- Current international political and economic developments were the subjects of exhaustive final talks between the Yugoslav and Australian foreign ministers, Raif Dizdarevic and Willian Hayden, at a meeting tonight in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

In an atmosphere of openness and with mutual respect for each other's views, it was stressed that both nonaligned Yugoslavia and aligned Australia are watching the further deterioration of conditions in the world with concern. This deterioration strains international relations in all fields and extends to almost all geographic areas.

It was also noted that there is no improvement in the international economic situation and that the failure to resolve the problem of overindebtedness has dramatically worsened the position of developing countries. Many of these countries find themselves in a grave situation as a result.

The two foreign ministers also stressed that the way out of the present crisis could and must be found on the broadest international scale. In this connection, the Yugoslav side pointed out the significance of the Nonaligned Movement and referred to its activity. Both sides concluded that every initiative, even the smallest, which contributes to international relaxation deserves wider support.

The exhaustive exchange of views also covered the crises in the Near East, Middle East, Southeast Asia, the Far East, Africa, the Pacific, and Europe.

The two sides agreed that beginning the disarmament process would contribute to relaxing international tension because the present arms race endangers not only the development of political relations, but the development of economic and social conditions in the world as well.

The Australian foreign minister invited Federal Secretary Raif Dizdarevic to visit Australia. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. The talks between the two ministers were also attended by their aides.

Djuranovic Receives Hayden

LD142203 Belgrade TANJG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1954 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Aug (TANJUG) -- Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, tonight received Australian minister of Foreign Affairs William Hayden, who is paying an official visit to our country. During a lengthy conversation, which was attended by Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, they considered questions of bilateral cooperation and a number of international themes of interest to both countries.

During the discussion it was pointed out that Yugoslav-Australian relations are following a general upward trend. In connection with this both sides expressed the desire for mutual efforts based on mutual respect and aimed at eliminating all those elements that could hinder the development of cooperation.

In the part of the conversation dealing with international problems, particular mention was made of the present economic situation in the world, the difficult position of the developing countries, and the need to improve the existing system of international economic relations and to find solutions that would give more equitable consideration to the interests of all countries. The meeting was also attended by Michael Wilson, Australian ambassador in Belgrade.

TURNABOUND IN KOSOVO PRODUCTION 'ENCOURAGING'

LD141518 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1246 GMT 14 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Pristina, 14 Aug (TANJUG) -- An encouraging turnaround has been achieved in Kosovo's industrial production in the past 2 months. While in the first 5 months of this year, for example, production declined 4.3 percent, the latest statistics show that production has begun to slightly rise. After the first 6 months, the physical volume of production in Kosova was 0.6 percent up on the same period last year. Further improvement came with the good July production figures, which were as much as 30 percent higher than last year. The largest part of all this was electricity generation and coal extraction, branches which account for a significant proportion of the province's overall productive and economic activity. About 60 percent more coal was extracted; ferrous metallurgy grew 127 percent; metal processing increased 175 percent; the chemical industry output increased 36 percent; construction material output was up 40 percent and the production of leather and shoes was six times greater this July than last.

Simultaneously, exports were up 7 percent, 40 percent on the convertible currency markets. It is also worth stressing that far more finished products have been exported from Kosovo recently and increasingly less raw materials and semi-finished goods. The extent to which imports have been covered by exports has thus increased from a recent 42 to 60 percent.

These statistics and the Kosovo economy in general were commented on at two separate but concurrent meetings of provincial forums: the Kosovo SAWP Provincial Conference Presidium and the Kosovo TU Federation Council Presidium.

DEFENSE MINISTER GREETS BORDER GUARDS DAY

LD141059 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0734 GMT 14 Aug 84

["Branko Mamula's Greetings to the Yugoslav People's Army Border Units" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Aug (TANJUG) -- Comrade border guards, I most sincerely congratulate you on your holiday, Border Guards Day.

In the year when we are celebrating the 40th anniversary of the border units, we recall with pride Comrade Tito's decision to form the Yugoslav National Defense Corps, the glorious predecessor of today's border units. We also remember all the generations of National Defense Corps members and border guards who consistently and successfully fulfilled their revolutionary role.

In all socialist revolutionary phases, you, like the National Defense Corps in the war and immediately after, have manifested a high level of ideopolitical consciousness and with increasing success carried out the complex tasks in preserving and defending peace on our borders, particularly in situations of aggressive assaults on the freedom and independence of our homeland. Devotedly carrying out the duty of border guard, many have selflessly given their lives on the ramparts of peace and freedom.

In the present very complex international situation and the prevailing difficulties in our internal development, when we are subjected to various pressures and attempts to arouse distrust toward the LCY, our socialist self-management system and nonaligned policy, guarding and protecting our borders become even more responsible and significant.

The LCY working people, and our entire community are certain that the border units, together with all the members of the Armed Forces and others in the border regions, will, as in the past, continue to successfully carry out all the tasks connected with the security and protection of our borders.

Learn and educate yourselves from the inexhaustible sources of our revolution and the shining examples of our National Defense Corps members and border guards.

In the execution of your responsible tasks, may you be unceasingly inspired by humane goals of our revolution, the gains of the national liberation struggle, and the development of socialist self-management. Like your predecessors, be consistent, responsible, courageous, and together with the citizens and others along the border and the Armed Forces units, be prepared at all times to protect and guard our state border. Preserve and develop the brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities as the greatest gain of our revolution and a sure guarantee of our future.

Congratulating you once again on your 40th anniversary and Border Guards Day, I wish you much success in your responsible work and hope that together with the citizens and young people, you spend your holiday as festively and merrily as possible in your characteristic manner while continuing to carry out your duties in the look-out posts and commands.

[Signed] Federal Secretary for National Defense, Admiral of the Fleet, Branko Mamula

Belgrade, 14 August 1984